The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,944.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Smart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	19	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Guadur	20	,, Fao	3
,, Muscat	22	,, Bushire	4
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Linga	8
,, Linga	26	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	11
,, Fao	30	,, Guadur	13
,, Mahomerah	30	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	20

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez		£30
Ditto	Brindisi	£40
Ditto	Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam Ship VIRAGO, 1,450 registered tons, Captain Brown.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

Rates of Passage are

1st class to	Suez	£ 30
Do.	Liverpool	,, 50
2nd do.	do.	,, 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, via SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31st INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay, ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 20th instant.)

THE fine new Steam-ship SHIRAZ, 1,466 registered tons, Capt. Templeton, R.N.R., has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST to BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST to HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known Ship THE TWEED, to sail in a few days, has still room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply immediately to Captain Stuart on board, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class Rs. 400; 2nd class Rs. 215...

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Cobban, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA (2,201 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), G. F. Cates, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF GLASGOW BEST HARD SPLINT COALS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the New Musjid Bunder Wharf, Elphinstone Bunder, on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the first purchaser.

1248½ tons Glasgow best hard splint coals (landed ex Andaman), in lots to suit purchasers.

N.B.—25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay 11th May, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Kurreembhoy Ebramjee—

1 Cart Platform, unserviceable.

1 Lot 14 Saws, hand, 3 ditto Sash, 4 ditto Tennon, 5 Shovels, 1 Sieve, and 1 Spade unserviceable.

1 ditto 20½ cwt. Iron Hoop, unserviceable.

2 ditto 50 ditto ditto convertible.

1 ditto 18 Heads Cask, 30 to 40 gallons.

2 ditto 110 Spokes, 4 Clau, unserviceable.

1 ditto Timber Sawn Dealwood, unserviceable.

5 ditto ditto Teakwood.

On account and risk of Leela Purdhan—

1 Lot Timber Sawn Teakwood.

The Property of the 10th Regiment N. L. I.

The following Band Instruments—

1 Bombardon (EC) in box, 1 ditto Ophecleide in ditto, 1 Bass Trombone, 1 Tenor, 1 Althorn (BC).

1 ditto (EC) in cases, 2 French Horns with boxes and 9 Crooks.

1 Piston in box, 1 Cavalry Duty Trumpet, and 7 Infantry Bugles.

At 1 P.M.

A first-rate English-built Hansom Cab with a powerful Bay Horse.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at No. 280, Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by Smith and Sons, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Horses, Plants, &c., &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Captain Blake.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate full-toned English Mahogany Grand Square Piano, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, a fine Tonga with Poney, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 11th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HAVRE, CALLING AT ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE s. s. NADA will have quick despatch, and can take a few First-class Passengers. Rate £45. Apply to HAJEE ZUNALI ABADEEN SHEERAZEE, or to Captain J. E. WINCKLER on board.

HAJEE ZUNALI ABADEEN SHEERAZEE, Bake House Lane, Fort.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine ship EAST, Captain Callender, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

MR. WILLIAM THORBURN has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

W. NICOL & Co.

10th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to MR. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to MR. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

JOHN JEFFREY AND Co.'s BEER,

EXPRESSLY BREWED FOR INDIA.

A fresh shipment of the above BEER (last Season's brew) has just arrived. Consignments being received all through the year, Messes and other Out-station Consumers can be supplied regularly, according to their requirements. Samples forwarded on application.

Price per dozen.............Quarts Rs. 4½

Ditto ditto ....Pints Rs. 2½

Bombay, 10th May 1871. LYON & Co.

SUPERIOR RHENISH WINES.

JUST LANDED.

	Credit.	Cash.
BODENTHAL, Of Vintage 1865; sound, light, and agreeable, Per dozen,		
Quarts	Rs. 24	Rs 21
Pints	13	11
HATTENHEIM, Of Vintage 1865; of full body and flavour,		
Quarts	Rs. 34	31
Pints	18	16
LIEBFRAUMILCH, Of Vintage 1852; the finest Still Hock exported,		
Quarts	Rs. 41	36
Pints	21	19
STEINWEIN, The Celebrated Still Hock, in Jugs	Rs. 30	27
EHRENBREITSTEIN, A Superb, Dry, Sparkling Wine.		
Quarts (original case)	Rs. 42	38
Do. (examined)	44	40
Pints (original)	22	20
Do. (examined)	23	21

The above are confidently recommended as fully sustaining the high reputation of the other Liquors imported for the

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT OF

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, Two of HOWE'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,—one of first-class quality, with all the latest appliances, and one of ordinary quality, but with equally modern appliances; they are both in first-rate working order. No reasonable offer will be refused.

30, Medow Street, Bombay. G. NICOLL & Co.

FOR SALE, a GREY ARAB HORSE, 6 years old, 14-2, good in Saddle or Harness, very quiet. Also a double-seated PHAETON, just done up, and as good as new. Also a COLOMBO DOG CART, very light and elegant. Address "COLOMBO," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, to be seen at BYCULLA CLUB STABLES TO-MORROW and FRIDAY, a MAIL PHÆTON, and also a PARK, both in very good order. English, an Australian and Grey Arab Horse with Harness for each, quiet in Harness and believed sound. Proprietor leaving Bombay.

10th May 1871. H. C. FOSS, Byculla Club.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G H." at this Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May 1871, at 3 P.M.

To consider, and, if so determined, confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th instant:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

To appoint Liquidators, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, (the Registered Office of the said Company), on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders, at the time and place aforesaid, an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 158 of Act X. of 1866, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. At the aforesaid Meeting it will also be proposed that all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of, or belonging to, the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, save and except such Books and Documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their works, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., and that all such Books and Documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their work be placed in the custody of Government.

H. MAXWELL, W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that R. BENTON HOBBS, Esq., of Bombay, Merchant, has AUTHORITY TO SIGN the name of our Firm of RITCHIE, POLLEXFEN, & Co., per procuration, from and after THIS DATE.

RITCHIE, POLLEXFEN, & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

GODOWN TO LET.—A large dry GODOWN to LET in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 75 per month.

SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, per lb.	0 14	1 0
BUTTER, just received—		
Best Dorset Butter in 1 lb. tins	1 4	1 6
JAMS, JELLIES, and MARMALADES.		
Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, and Damson, in 1 lb. tins and jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto Ditto 2 lb. tins and jars	1 4	1 6
Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb. jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars	1 2	1 4
Black Currant Jelly in 1 lb. jars	0 14	1 0
Red Ditto in 1 lb. jars	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars	1 12	2 0
BOTTLED TART FRUITS.		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb	0 8	0 10
Apple, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant	0 10	0 12
BOTTLED JELLIES.		
Calves' Foot Jelly, in pints	0 14	1 0
Madeira Ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Noyeau Ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Lemon Ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Punch Ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
SYRUPS. For mixing with Sodawater, making a most delicious cooling drink—		
Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Pine Apple, Red Currant, Black Currant, Orange, Lemon, and Capellaire	0 14	1 0
Ginger Syrup, qt. bottles	1 0	1 4
Lemon Syrup, qt. bottles	1 0	1 4
PRESERVED FISH.		
Gorgona Anchovies	0 12	0 14
Anchovy, in Oil	0 14	1 0
Cod Roes, 1 lb. tins	0 10	0 12
Caviare, Russian	1 4	1 8
Fresh Eels	1 6	1 8
Stewed do.	0 14	1 0
Fresh Herrings	0 8	0 10
Mackerel, in Sauce	1 0	1 2
Ditto Fresh	0 8	0 10
Red Herrings	1 4	1 8
Herrings a la Sardines	0 14	1 0
Findon Haddock	1 2	1 4
Ditto	0 10	0 12
Lampreys, in Oil or Jelly	1 8	1 12
Sardines	0 7	0 8
Ditto	0 12	0 14
Salmon Cutlets	1 2	1 4
Ditto Fresh	1 0	1 2
Ditto Kippered	2 0	2 4
Ditto Salted (in Jars)	3 8	4 0
Sprats, dried	0 12	0 14
Oysters	0 10	0 14
Fried Soles	2 4	2 8
Spey Trout	1 14	2 0
Herrings, Salted (in Jars)	2 4	2 8
TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE.		
Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	10 0	12 0
Ditto (loose), per lb.	1 4	1 8
Best Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	12 0	14 0
Coffee (berries), per lb.	0 7	0 8
Fine London ground ditto in 1 canisters	1 4	1 8
Best Crystallized Sugar, in 28 lb. boxes	5 14	6 4
Ditto ditto 14 ditto	3 0	3 4
Best Loaf ditto, in 8 lb loaves, per lb.	0 8	0 9
Golden Syrup (London Treacle), per bottle	1 0	1 4
CANDLES.		
Table Candles (Ordinary) ... per packet	0 8	0 9
Ditto (Stearine Sperm) ... ditto	0 10	0 11
Ditto (Ozokerit) ... ditto	0 14	1 0
Carriage Candles ... ditto	0 8	0 9
Ditto (Price's) ... ditto	0 10	0 12

General Price Lists to be had on application to

BULL AND COMPANY.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash.	Credit.
FELT HATS, Stiff Crown, with Cork front	Rs. 6 0	7 0
FELT HATS, Soft Crown	6 0	7 0
DRESS HATS	12 0	14 0

BULL & Co., General Merchants.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c. and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed AGENT of the RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA, and is prepared to accept risks and issue Policies.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

No 30, Hornby Row, 8th May 1871.

NOTICE.—The Business heretofore carried on by COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co., at Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay, has been DISCONTINUED since FEBRUARY 28th, ult. Any persons having Claims against the said Firm, or owing Monies to them, will please adjust them with the undersigned, who will for the present, act as the Agent of Mr. FREDERICK MADELEY, Birmingham.

WALTER SCOTT COLLEY, Meadow Street, opposite Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 25th instant (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. PUGH, Manager.

6th May, 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May 1871, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1871.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 20th of MAY 1871, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

EGYPTIAN	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
NEW ORLEANS	,, 25 ,,
SEA ISLAND	,, 25 ,,
PERUVIAN	,, 25 ,,

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Hinganghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS AND FOR KHANDALLA AND LANOWLEE.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 24th April 1871, and EVERY SUBSEQUENT MONDAY, until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE NAREL at 8-25 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 11-25 A.M.

Ordinary and Return Tickets will be available by this Train.

The First and Second Class Coupon Tickets, which will be issued up to the end of May next, will also be available by this and other Trains.

They are issued at the following Reduced Fares:—

First Class, Rs. 24.

Second Class, Rs. 13.

These Tickets will entitle the holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time before the 31st May next, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from either Bombay or Byculla to Narel, and four Coupons for the return trip; one Coupon only can be used on one day, and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the holder starts on the day it is to be used in order that the date may be filled in.

No Coupon will be recognized unless it is so dated.

Ordinary Return Tickets for Narel, Khandalla and Lanowlee issued before 31st May next are available for the return journey within four days (Sundays being included) from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1871.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC PURIFYING WATER FILTERS.

No. 1.........Rs. 20 | No. 2.........Rs. 28 | No. 3.........Rs. 38

No. 1, covered with basket-work.........Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are INDESTRUCTIBLE by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.

Index to Railway Stations.

Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.

Introduction.

Railway Time Tables:—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway

Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Jubbulpore Extension Railway.

East Indian Railway

Punjaub and Delhi Railways.

Scinde Railway.

Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.

Great Southern of India Railway.

Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—

P. & O. Co.

Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.

Messageries Maritimes.

Austrian Lloyds.

Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

British India Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay Steam Ferries.

China Steamers.

Indus Steam Flotilla.

Punjaub Steam Flotilla.

Irrawady Flotilla.

India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.

Routes in the Bombay Presidency.

Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.

List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

Routes in the Central Provinces.

N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.

Route to Simla.

Route to Landour.

Route to Nynee Tal.

Hill Horse Carriage Dak.

Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.

North-West Dak Company.

Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.

North-Western Dak Company.

Agra to Jeypore.

Rawul Pindee and Murree.

Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.

Scale of Fares for Palanquins.

Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following.

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall

Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.

London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

MAY 1871.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in submitting their Revised Price List of Wines and Spirits imported by them into this country.

The effects of the late War, additional duties, &c., have compelled them reluctantly to enhance the rates of some of their Wines and Spirits. The quotations now given in the annexed list include Duty, Town Dues, and all charges, except forwarding from their Godowns.

Attention is solicited to the new Claret just introduced by them to supply the growing demand for a cheap light Wine.

C. P & Co., in addition to their Wine Trade, have added that of Bass's Beer, bottled by themselves, and Guinness's Stout, bottled by Moline & Co., shipments of which are shortly expected to arrive.

To Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, the Terms are most liberal, respecting which every information will be afforded on application to their Offices in Dean Lane.

LONDON HOUSES—

44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE—

PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

INDIA HOUSE—

2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUB-AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST.

(Our Wines may be obtained from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-Stations; they, however, fix their own Selling Prices.)

KURRACHEE AND KOTREE	Messrs.	Budgett & Hughes.	MANILA	Messrs.	Barretto & Co.
MADRAS	,,	Arbuthnot & Co.	CALICUT	,,	Hirjee & Co.
CALCUTTA & N. W. PROVINCES	,,	Folkard & Co.	MAURITIUS	,,	Scott & Co.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND YOKOHAMA	,,	Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Smith & Co.	CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.	,,	(Matheson's Agency)
			WELLINGTON, N.Z.	,,	Pearce & Co.
			PUNJAUB	,,	Jamsetjee's Sons.
			COLOMBO AND CEYLON	,,	W. Brodie & Co.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S

REVISED

BOMBAY PRICE LIST,

MAY 1871.

N.B.—The undermentioned Wines are selected expressly for India, and supplied in quantities of not less than 1 doz. Quarts or 2 doz. Pints, except Liqueurs, which are supplied in quantities of not less than ½ doz. Pints or Quarts. Our quotations include Duty, and all Charges save Forwarding or Delivering from our Godowns.

CLARETS.

Per doz. — Labelled & Branded.

			Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A	1—Chateau Mouton	Gold capsule	30 0	16 0
No.	1—Chateau Rauzan	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,,	2—Chateau Palmer	Blue capsule	22 8	12 0
,,	3—Chateau Larose	Yellow capsule	19 0	11 0
,,	4—St. Julien	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
,,	5—Cantenac	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
,,	6—Medoc	White capsule	13 8	...
	Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	10 8	...
	Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDY—RED AND WHITE.

Very choice.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Chambertin	Labelled and Branded	32 0	17 0
Nuits		26 0	...
Macon		21 0	...
Chablis		26 0	14 0

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Labelled & Branded.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Magnums, Finest Dry		Rs 80	
Finest Dry Sparkling	Gold foil	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	Silver foil	36 0	19 8
Very Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	do. do.	30 0	16 0

GERMAN WINES.

Labelled & Branded.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil	40 0	22 0
Sparkling Hock, Silver foil	36 0	...
Muscatel Moselle, do.	36 0	19 8
Moselle, Still, Brauenberger	25 8	14 0
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42 0	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	34 0	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	34 0	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27 0	15 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	24 0	13 0

PORTS.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1	Old Crusted, choice	36 0	...
A quality,	Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	30 0	...
1st ,,	Black seal, a Dessert Wine, mature	25 0	14 0
2nd ,,	Red seal, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
A 1 Amontillado, extra quality	38 0
Amontillado, choice and superior	33 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, and pale	28 0
Sherry, Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24 0
,, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	23 0
,, Brown seal, pale and dry	22 0
,, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	19 0
,, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	16 0
Marsala, Virgin, pale	16 0
Madeira, East India, very choice	36 0

OUR SPIRITS

Are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These latter have, in shape (Heart shaped) been extensively imitated.

		Qts. Rs. a.
Cognac, very Superior Old Pale	Black capsule	33 0
Cognac, Superior old Pale	Yellow capsule	29 0
Cognac, Pale	White capsule	25 0
Rum, Superior old Jamaica, 1st quality	do.	22 8
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	do.	21 8
Irish Whiskey, 1st quality	do.	23 8
Scotch ,, ,,	do.	21 8
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	do.	19 0

The above are all much older and of finer quality than are usually shipped to India.

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Curaçoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	40 0	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	20 0	...

OUR TERMS FOR CASH PAYMENT, CREDIT, &c., ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

DISCOUNT.—To private customers 5 per cent. is allowed off our published quotations for payment made within a month from date of purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' from date of purchase will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount.

INTEREST is charged at 10 per cent. per annum after three months' credit is taken.

Purchasers of 100 dozen of any one Wine or Spirit can have the Bottles labelled and the Corks branded with their own name without extra charge.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125	each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15	,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz.
Ditto Oysters, ,,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12	,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18	,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12	,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12	,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9	,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.

BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.

SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.

PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.

STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.

STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.

STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.

CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.

RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.

CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.

BRANDIES—Rs 24, 33.

OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 8d. per dozen F. O. B. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

⁂ Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

CLARET.—Just landed, ex steamer Cartago Nova—

		Cash.	Credit.
Best MEDOC CLARET,	Quarts	Rs. 11 0	12 8
Ditto ditto	Pints	6 8	7 4

BULL & Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40 each.
Pints ,, 2 ,,	,, 43 ,,

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Brandy ,,	,, 28 ,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25 ,,
COYLE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27 ,,
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	,, 12 ,,
Margaux	,, 15 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 25 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'	
Pale Dry Sherry	,, 18 ,,
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	,, 15 ,,
W. McEWANS'	
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8 ,,
L. ROSE & Co.'s	
Lime Juice Beverages.	

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEVENTY-SEVEN pairs of serviceable BULLOCKS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Municipal Stables, Boree Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 A.M.

By order,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Dept., 9th May 1871.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.

PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.

PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.

PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.

PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.

Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each.

MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.

Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.

Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.

Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.

Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.

RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.

Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.

ew Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.

Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.

Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each

Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.

Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.

Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.

Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.

Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.

Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.

Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.

White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.

Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.

(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiries for Alliance, Bombay, United, Manockjee's Spinning and Bombay Press shares at rates quoted. Land shares closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176½
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
60,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,695
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	965
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,730
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,000
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	293
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,180
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,100
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,625 x.d
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,200
250	3,330	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,330
200	2,900	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,425
200	500	all	64 do.	Do. New	580
500	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,600
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,065
200	7,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,300
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	495
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	775

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10 7/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	228

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Dick, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Smithers, Major, 29th Regiment, on duty, to Singapore.

Jacob, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Asseerghur.

Lyons, Captain, Marine Battalion, on leave, to Matheran.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Mahableshwur, 6th May, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

28th Regiment N. I.—Captain Simpson, for 80 days, from the 10th instant, privilege leave.

8th May, 1871.

16th Regiment N. I.—Major Cheeshyre, for 30 days, from date of departure, privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 6.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating as 2nd Squadron Officer, Central India Horse, is granted leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department in view to his appointment as Officiating Director of Public Instruction in British Burmah.

Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, is appointed to officiate as Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with effect from the forenoon of the 27th March 1871.

Mr R. L. Mangles, V. C., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue in Bengal, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg in the room of Mr. Gordon.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon T. H. Hendley to the medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, has been allowed leave on medical certificate to proceed to England for six months. Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is appointed to officiate temporarily in the 5th class of the Financial Department from the date on which Mr. Oliphant availed himself of his leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General J. M'N. Walter, C.B., temporarily employed on the brigade staff, to be brought permanently on the Establishment, in succession to Brigadier General W. C. Forrest, whose tour on the brigade staff expires on this date.

Colonel R. O. Bright, C.B., of the 1st Battalion, 19th Foot, to the brigade staff of the army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Brigadier-General P. W. MacMahon, C B., or until further orders.

Major-General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, temporarily to the divisional staff of the army, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major-General J. Fordyce, or until further orders.

Captain Gordon Robb is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 13th March 1871.

The following regimental order, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed: Dated 19th April 1871 —Notifying the following appointment: Mr. John Rose to be Captain, vice Captain Robb, resigned.

Veterinary Surgeon James Quallett, of the Veterinary Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the unexpired portion of the furlough on private affairs for two years, granted to him in G. G. O. No. 917 of the 31st August 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having returned from furlough to Europe on medical certificate, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from 1st April 1871.

Supernumerary Surgeon William Eddowes, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

Captain Henry John Peet, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

Lieutenant Alister William Jamieson, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from 23rd March 1870, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 3rd May 1871, under the operation of Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain David William Inglis, of the General List, Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Robert Brown, of the Medical Department, Political Agent, Munnipore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Captain David Pringle, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. A. Martin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from the 1st April 1871.

The services of Mr. T. B. S. Biddulph, Probationary Assistant Controller 2nd Grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department with effect from 13th March 1871.

The following appointments are made in the Public Works Department consequent on the departure to England on furlough of Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., Inspector General of Military Works and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department :—

Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, to officiate as Inspector General of Military Works and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Colonel A. Fraser, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in the Public Works Department, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Oliphant, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is transferred to British Burmah, and will officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department during the absence of Colonel Fraser, or until further orders.

In continuation of Notification No. 126 of the 17th March 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E., Officiating Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, be graded as under : Controller, 2nd Class, 4th Grade (officiating).

Mr W. Dorton, 2nd Grade Accountant, attached to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Furlough for twelve months is granted to Mr. Charles Phipps, Accountant, 3rd grade, British Burmah.

Mr. J. Gibes, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 2nd Barrier Division, Godavery Works, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. deGrossilliers, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 2nd May 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain E. F. Angelo, 2nd Battalion the 1st (Royal) Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer at Roorkee. Dated 24th April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Native Infantry.—Major F. J. Craigie, Wing Officer and Officiating Commandant to be 2nd in Command, vice Nedham, deceased. Dated 25th April 1871.

Major L. H. P. De H. Larpent, Officiating 2nd in Command, to be Wing Officer, vice Craigie. Dated 25th April 1871.

Lieutenant J. A. Miley, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Molyneux vacated. Dated 25th April 1871.

Captain G. W. Holdsworth, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Miley. Dated 25th April 1871.

Captain G. R. Grylls, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Holdsworth. Dated 25th April 1871.

Captain P. L. Bellamy, of the 55th Foot, appointed a Brigade Major on the establishment, by G. G. O. No. 387 of the 27th ultimo, is posted to Cawnpore.

Major E. T. Sadler, Staff Corps, lately returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Dinapore, for duty, at his own request.

Captain R. O. Vyvyan, General List Infantry, attached to the 22nd Native Infantry, is transferred to the 37th Native Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion been posted to the battalion of their regiment specified :—

12th Foot.—Captain H. T. Cooper, 2nd Battalion.

12th Foot.—Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, 2nd Battalion.

Official intimation has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join without delay :—

1st Foot.—Lieutenant C. P. Hare, 1st Battalion.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant C. H. Sanford, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostane, on the 3rd April 1871 :—

Assistant Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie, Ind. Medl. Dept.
Condr. J. Robertson, Head Clerk, Qr. Mr. Genl's Office.
Schoolmaster C. Blake, 107th Foot.
Apothecary C. Briscoe, 11th Hussars.

The leave granted to the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's 58th Foot, in G. O. C. C. of the 4th April 1871, is cancelled :—

Captain J. V. Hesse.
Lieutenant A. W. Morris.
Lieutenant E. E. Coote.

The leave of absence granted to Captain G. C. Ross, Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, in G. O. C. C. dated 24th April 1871, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The leave to England on urgent private affairs, for nine months, granted to Assistant Surgeon E. Drew, D Battery, in G. O. C. C. of the 27th February 1871, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major C. Raikes, (D Battery, 23rd Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain and Adjutant R. N. Young, 6th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain C. H. Pickering, G Battery, 8th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major J. Gibbons, 23rd Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon G. Blake, 18th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Assistant Surgeon D. Macpherson, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant F. H. Carleton, to Bombay, from the 15th April to the 15th May, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign H. C. Lamb, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. Gray, M. D., to Bombay, from the 15th April to the 15th May, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot.—Major G. L. Hobbs, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot.—Captain G. Shirley, to remain in England, in extension, from the 15th August 1871 to the 15th February 1872, on urgent private affairs.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Ensign A. J. Brander, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot.—Captain H. B. Pitman, to hills north of Deyrah, from the 23rd April to the 23rd October, on medical certificate.

105th Foot—Captain H. Beckley, to Bombay, from the 22nd April to the 21st May, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion.)—Major (Brevet Colonel) J. Ross, C. B, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. Morland, (doing duty at Umballa) to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from the 3rd May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Gott, (doing duty at Umballa) to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 1st September, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 18th April, page 188.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 5s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Marian More	Dickson	Newcastle, Dec. 19.
	Childers	Efford	Liverpool, Jan. 10.
	Quorn	Patching	Liverpool, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Australia (s)	White	China, &c.
	Thunderbolt	Goldsworthy	Liverpool.
	Challenge	Craigie	Liverpool.
	Gogo (s)	John	Gogo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Penang, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Sydney Dacres, to Liverpool.
Ship Oriflamme, to Liverpool.
Ship Morning Light, to Liverpool.
Ship Isabella Kerr, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
6	Europe (s)	Jones	London.
	Evangeline	Stirling	Liverpool, Jan. 9.
7	Scotia (s)	Lewis	Singapore, April 20.
	Calcutta	Hamilton	London, Jan. 13.
	Grecian	Galloway	London, Jan. 29.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne (s), 8 cases iron balusters, the National Bank of India.

FROM LONDON.

British Consul, 37 cases sulphuric acid, S Rustomjee Scokhia.

Lord Canning, 250 boxes candles and 2 cases oilmanstores, A Ameeroodin ; 150 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

Prince Oscar, 3 casks glassware, M A Fukuraba ; 20 cases white and 5 cases blue foolscap paper, H Clason & Co ; 7 cases paper S Moosabhoy ; 93 casks cement, H Cassumjee ; 27 boxes bar soap, E Akhberally ; 20 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases bacon, and 4 cases cheese, J Rustomjee Sons ; 20 cases glassware, M P Write ; 2 hhds. earthenware, V Taleb.

Virago (s), 31 bales paper, Forbes & Co.

H A Brightman, 15 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Birkby, 10 cases port wine, Remedios Brothers & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 6 cases billiard table, E M Colabawalla & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Lorne (s), 21 packages Portland cement, &c., E Broome.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Macaulay, 50 bales cotton, B Canjee ; 40 bales cotton, S Verjee ; 50 bales cotton, C Madowdass ; 44 bales cotton, A Koobchund ; 124 bales cotton, G Jaigopaldass ; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon.

Romania, 100 bales cotton, C Ramjee.

Gatineau, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 62 bales cotton, H Thackersy ; 2 bales cotton, D Veerjee.

Americana, 16 bales cotton, C Jesraz ; 45 bales cotton, M Dewjee ; 100 bales cotton, J Vuria ; 127 bales cotton, S Moteelal.

Tennyson, 300 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.

Hannah Law, 100 bales cotton, C Premjee.

Helen Scott, 33 bales cotton, H Cassumjee ; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Kirkwood, 500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Macedon, 57 bales cotton, N Shakaram ; 500 bundles galls, S Vagjee ; 22 bales cotton, K Petamber & Co ; 200 bales cotton, G Lalijee ; 100 bales cotton, M Luckomsee, 105 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co ; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, N Morardass.

Seaforth, 300 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 106 bags saltpetre, D J Amersy ; 300 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co ; 65 bales cotton, C Madowdass.

Ashgrove, 400 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

William Fairburn, 300 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, Young & Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Balloo ; 200 bales cotton, L Ookerda.

Evelyn, 1,200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Prince Oscar, 2,400 bundles coir yarn, T Dewjee ; 50 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.

Lorne (s), 100 bales wool, V Lilladhur ; 50 bales wool, J. Vurria ; 50 bales wool, C Pitamber ; 125 bales cotton, E D Sassoon.

Persia, 500 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Louisa Fle cher, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 600 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 126 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Sydney Dacres, 3,960 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Oriflamme, 500 bales cotton, Leggat & Co.

Morning Light, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 200 bags linseed, C Chapsey ; 615 bags linseed, S. Tyabjee & Co ; 150 bales cotton, D Cursondass.

Virago (s), 60 bales wool, D Reerjee ; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 23 bales wool, S Tyabjee ; 50 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.

Andaman, 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

City of Berlin, 500 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

City of Pekin, 70 bales cotton, K Hurreedass.

FOR LONDON.

Barham, 46 cases mother o' pearl shells and 15 cases rose oil, K Nansee ; 10 cases grass oil, M Jewan.

Sumatra (s) 13 pieces E. teeth, B Vullybhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 750 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nada (s), 56 bales cotton, H Soonderdass.

FOR HONGKONG.

New Margaret, 100 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

Anna Henderson, 16 packages mother o' pearl shells, J Essa.

Sunda (s), 75 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co ; 231 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy ; 103 bales cotton, H E Hubib ; 120 bales cotton, Jones Scott & Co ; 23 bales cotton, N Gunesdass ; 105 bales cotton, R Bapod ; 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon ; 99 bales cotton, C Dattoo ; 205 bales cotton, M Purshram.

POSTAL NOTICES.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent viâ Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Wednesday	May	10	Wednesday	September	13
Do	do	24	Do	do	27
Do	June	7	Thursday	October	12
Do	do	21	Do	do	26
Do	July	5	Do	November	9
Do	do	19	Do	do	23
Do	August	2	Do	December	7
Do	do	16	Do	do	21
Do	do	30	Do	Jan. 1872	4
			Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Wednesday	May	10	Wednesday	September	27
Do	June	7	Thursday	October	26
Do	July	5	Do	November	23
Do	August	2	Do	December	21
Do	do	30	Do	Jan. 1872	18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	May	22	Saturday	September	9
Saturday	June	3	Monday	do	25
Do	do	17	Do	October	6
Do	July	5	Do	do	22
Do	do	11	Do	November	6
Do	do	29	D	do	20
Do	August	12	Do	December	4
Do	do	26	Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE

Monday	May	15	Saturday	September	6
Saturday	do	27	Do	do	10
Do	June	10	Monday	October	9
Do	do	24	Do	do	16
Do	July	8	Do	do	31
Do	July	23	Do	November	13
Do	August	5	Do	do	27
Do	do	22	Do	December	11
			Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day ep arture of Steamer, as above shown duringseas fair on.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY
THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,
ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail. for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy.......................... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PURVIS—May 10th, at Bombay, Isabella Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. G. B. Purvis, aged 19.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—May 4th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a son.

MAYNE—May 4th, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Major Mayne, Royal Engineers (Madras), of a son.

RAYNER—May 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. T. Rayner, of a son.

TREGEAR—May 2nd, at Buxa, Bhootan, the wife of Captain V. W. Tregear, 41st Regiment, Bengal Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REID—BOYD—May 4th, at Lucknow, by the Rev. Thomas Moore, B. A., Church of England, David Reid, Deputy Inspector of Customs, to Catherine Ellen, relict of the late Conductor Donald Boyd, Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

FOOTE—April 26th, at Nynee Tal, Percy FitzGerald, son of Major F. B. Foote, 16th (Lucknow) Regiment N. I., aged 1 year and 6 months.

JACKSON—May 4th, at Allygurh, Henry Erskine, only son of Dr. James R. Jackson, aged 16 months.

TUCKER—May 4th, at Delhi, Mr. J. R. Tucker, Carriage and Waggon Department, East Indian Railway, aged 38 years and 4 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1871.

ONCE more the internal politics of Afghanistan challenge attention. In that country the lion and the unicorn, or some other beast, are always fighting or about to fight for that which represents the Crown ; rebellion is the normal condition of the family, and near relationship is the first step towards revolt. Shere Alli has had very little repose since he returned from his visit to Umballa, and the prestige he gained or was supposed to have gained from that visit, did not deter one of his sons from taking up arms. Now we are told that the rebellious Yakoob has got possession of Herat, and good judges in the Punjab are predicting a race for Candahar, the son starting from Herat, the father from Cabul, each being uncertain whether the Sirdar in command at Candahar will side with him or not. But the truth is that the best forecasts, in all matters affecting Afghanistan, are more or less ingenious guesses, which luck or treachery may at any moment confound or confirm. The prospects of Shere Alli are, in appearance, gloomy enough. He has on his hands a guerilla war in the Khyber ; his rebel son has got hold of a most important strategical and political post ; he is exposed to treachery on the south, and his sway is said to be undermined in the north over the mountains. If the Russians will let him, Abdool Rahman may come forth to augment the uproar, and every petty chief is certain, more or less, to assume airs of independence. The question is, will the luck of Shere Alli hold, for, despite hard buffetings from fortune, he has been lucky ; will his genius, such as it is, shine out as brightly as ever ? There are no data on which to base an opinion ; the future belongs, even more obviously than is usual, to the unforeseen.

These fresh troubles go a long way towards a justification of Sir John Lawrence's policy of so-called inactivity. What policy, other than one of observation, supplemented by judicious activity when activity seems useful, but yet of that nature described by the phrase, "Putting forth your arm no further than you can easily draw it back," is applicable to a country where faction-fighting is endemic ? Shere Alli has been ostentatiously recognized and helped with substantial gifts ; he has all the support which British favour can bestow ; yet here he is, threatened, assailed, bearded on all sides as steadily as if the British Viceroy had never received the Afghan Ameer on the plains of India. The disturbances in the hills must put the frontier on the alert, but obviously all we should do is to keep on good terms with the Afghans, keep out of their quarrels, and take our own interests absolutely for our guide. A time might come indeed, when stronger and more direct measures would be not only expedient but imperative. For that time we can wait until it arrives, certain that whenever our best interests are at stake, we can either guard them in Afghanistan, or recognize the fact that they can only be effectively maintained within our own frontier. Save in so far as they may affect our safety Afghan faction-fights are mere battles of kites and crows, to which, indeed, we cannot be absolutely indifferent, but which we need only watch in order to detect the moment when the bloody squabbles may become a source of danger to the British Empire.

THERE are one or two points in the discussion of Monday which we may not improperly notice. First, there is the reference to the "public prints" and to the conductors thereof who are likened unto marauding Arabs taking pot shots from behind a wall. On this we have only one remark to make. When some service is needed, the "public print" becomes "your valuable journal," and the conductor of the journal, far from being regarded as a murderous Arab behind a wall, becomes quite a respectable person, fit even for the society of Municipal Commissioners. Now we do not accuse Mr. Crawford of 'looting the treasury," although an ex-Premier on a larger stage has furnished a precedent for that mode of attack ; but we protest, if it is necessary, against being classed with high way robbers and murderers. We have always treated the Municipal Commissioner with great fairness, and have been ever ready to correct any erroneous statement or retract any baseless opinion affecting him ; and we say that he has no right to speak of journalists as assassins. At all events if the journalist is behind a wall it is a very transparent one, everybody knows where to find him, and he does not desert his post. The Municipal Commissioner is much too fond of making everything a personal question, and it may be unfortunate for the public service if he is some day taken at his word. So far as we are concerned we have taken as much genuine interest in the welfare of Bombay as the Municipal Commissioner, and have been just as ready to take sides, openly, and contend for our opinions, as if there were no nominal wall of "print" between us and the public, and just as ready to give all the currency we can command to opinions the opposite of our own—facts well known to the Municipal Commissioner.

The second point calling for notice is the old question, who is responsible ? The Municipal Commissioner seems to be of opinion sometimes that the Bench is responsible for everything, and sometimes that he alone is responsible. He says that "the Corporation has certain duties to discharge towards the town and its inhabitants," and that "the principal of these duties is to take care of the health of the inhabitants of the town." Elsewhere he says "all the responsibility rests with me." The truth is, as we have often pointed out, responsibility rests nowhere, unless it be on His Excellency the Governor in Council. The Municipal machine is so constituted, that the Commissioner, deprived of the means he may demand, can plead the parsimony of the Bench, while if there is debt and deficit, the Bench can plead the improvidence of the Commissioner. Neither has any power over the other ; neither is responsible to the other. The Bench cannot dismiss the Commissioner, the Commissioner cannot dissolve the Bench. Up aloft sit the Governor and Council, like the gods of Epicurus, tolerably or wholly indifferent to what happens, unless *they* want something done. At this moment the Bench has directed the Commissioner to regulate the payments to the police, and the Commissioner has acquiesced meekly ; but will the Government acquiesce, and, if not, what becomes of the resolutions of the Bench ? The whole thing is a greater farce than the Parliamentary institutions of the Second Empire. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald might have illustrated his administration, by reforming, if he could, the Bombay Municipality, and placing it on a sound basis. Or he might have tried to do better, he might have obtained the consent of the Home Government to its utter abolition. But perhaps the labour was too small for the local Hercules. At all events, there is barely an indication of any change for the better likely to be durable.

As to the repair of the Vehar dams, the Municipal Commissioner acted quite rightly in securing their safety at any price. Sanction or no sanction, he was bound to do that. If he had presented an estimate and asked for sanction, and delays had arisen, he would have done quite rightly to disregard the obstructions and proceed. But a properly constituted Bench, or a properly constituted government for Bombay on a better principle, would have offered no obstructions. As a rule, expenditure in anticipation of sanction should not be admissible. May we point out an example? An admirable improvement has been effected in the Parell Road, the side-paths have been covered with a smooth substance, most agreeable to the native foot. When did the Bench sanction the expenditure? The vote of money for this real improvement has quite escaped our notice. Government, perhaps, is going to pay the cost! If not, we can only assume that we overlooked the item in the budget estimates that are now to be revised.

MR. DAVIES, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will probably arrive in Simla about the 9th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. H. ELLICE, C.B., will succeed Major-General F. P. Haines as Quartermaster General of the Army at Head Quarters.

OUR Kurrachee correspondent, we find, was misinformed as to the cause of the death of Major A. C. Way, Acting Political Agent at Muscat. The cause was heat apoplexy or fever.

THE following is from the "Lucknow Times":— "It is positively settled that the Chief Commissioner is to proceed soon to England, the proposal about his going to the hills having been given up. General Barrow is not likely to leave before the 6th May."

THE Governor General in Council has conferred the title of "Rajah" as a personal distinction on the following Talookdars of Oudh :— Baboo Dukhina Runjun Mookerjee, Tujummool Hoosain, Chowdree Nawab Ali Khan, and Bhya Sher Bahadoor.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has (says an Order in the "Gazette of India") learnt with satisfaction that the Rais of Kotee has remitted all transit dues within his territory. This liberal act on the part of the Rais complete the freedom from dues of all the States within the Baghelcund Agency.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council has recognised the appointment of Mr. H. Martiné as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Madras. The appointment of Mr. Charles E. Vancutsem to act as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. Reinhold, has also been recognised.

ON the 23rd instant died in Assam, at the age of 78, Charles Alexander Bruce, the discoverer of the tea plant in Assam. In 1839 he was presented with the thanks of Government, and in 1841 the Society of Arts conferred on him a gold medal "for discovering the indigenous tea tracts and for cultivating and preparing tea in Assam." This is, the "Pioneer" believes, all the reward he got for making a trade which was last year valued at Rs. 1,02,96,362.

THE Governor General in Council has conferred the titles of "Raja Bahadoor," "Rai Bahadoor," and "Bahadoor," respectively, upon Moony Pal, zemindar of Pallehra ; Pergunnait Jug Deo Sing, of Petoria ; and Tekait Dyanidhi Deo, of Bonai, in the tributary mehals of Cuttack and Chota Nagpore, as a personal distinction, in recognition of their distinguished services during the operations for the suppression of the rebellion against the Raja of Keonjhur in 1867-68.

ABOUT a month ago it was stated that the 25th Brigade R.A. was to be broken up. Orders have now, says the "Pioneer," been received stopping promotion among the non-commissioned officers of that brigade and transferring the supernumerary officers to the cadre of the 24th Brigade. As the 25th Brigade has been omitted from the estimate at home, its final demolition must now be considered very near at hand. This is the second brigade which has been wiped out during the last few weeks.

THE "Madras Times" thinks it "can state upon very good authority that Mr. Grant Duff is not likely to forego his Parliamentary and London official life to become the next Governor of Madras. We believe the rumour that he was likely to do so, had no better foundation than the probabilities which such an arrangement seemed to offer to the person, whoever it was, that first started the idea. Mr. Grant Duff is a very useful and laborious Under-Secretary of State, but his peculiar talent would be quite thrown away as Governor of a Presidency, for which, if rumour does not belie him, he possesses none of those social qualifications so necessary for its efficient discharge."

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies sent to the provincial Secretariats :—

No. 513.—Captain Thomas Claridge Manderson, Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, stationed at Ambala, for an improved method of manufacturing moulds of various sizes and shapes for moulding artificial stones composed of lime, mortar, concrete, beton, earth, &c., suitable for building and architectural purposes.

No. 529.—Mr. William Bull, Civil Engineer, Engineer Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Lucknow, for sinking wells in foundations of bridges to any depth.

No. 532.—Mr. Richard David Sanders, Mechanical Engineer and Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, for improvements in railway and other carriages.

No. 534.—Mr. Edward Jones, Engineer, Dharwar, for improved cotton gin.

No. 535.—Mr. George Prosser Thomas, Civil Engineer, the Resident Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company at Jabalpur, in the Central Provinces ; and Mr. William Derry, of the same place, a plate-layer of the said company, for improvements in the construction of permanent ways of railways, viz., "Safety key."

No. 536.—Mr. George Prosser Thomas, Civil Engineer, the Resident Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company at Jabalpur, in the Central Provinces of India ; and Mr. William Derry, of the same place, a plate-layer in the employ of the said company, for improvements in the contruction of permanent ways of railways, viz., "a Keyless Railway Chair" for renewals and new lines.

No. 538.—Mr. William Weir, Engineer, residing at Hampden Terrace, Prospect Hill, Glasgow, Scotland, for compressing cotton, jute, wool, flax, or any other material of a compressible nature in two or more bales at one and the same time by means of a combination of lever and hydraulic powers.

THE MONSOON MAILS.

THE first of the "Monsoon Mails" to Suez will leave Bombay on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 5-30 P.M., and the last on the 19th September. The Saturday Mail will continue to the 27th instant, inclusive.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

LONDON, 9TH MAY.

THE "Times" of to-day publishes a telegram from Copenhagen, stating that a difference has arisen between Denmark and Prussia in consequence of emigrants from Schleswig to Denmark having been called to their military districts for the 15th of May.

CAPTURE OF FORT ISSY.

Latest advices from Paris state that the Versailles troops have captured and occupied Fort Issy.

In the House of Commons last night Major Anson brought forward a motion in favour of the immediate return to the regulation value of commissions, but the motion was rejected by 250 against 187 votes.

The Albert Assurance Arbitration Bill has passed the Committee of the House of Commons.

LONDON, 9TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was quiet. Surats dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do. .... 8s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist .... 11½d.

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN W. L. NOVERRE, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain J. W. Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Johnston, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. J. Morse, H. M.'s 27th, or 1st Belooch Regiment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain and Brevet Major G. F. Beville, Bombay Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Aden, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain Fraser, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, performed the duties of Brigade Major, Bombay, from the 14th to 22nd April 1871, inclusive, in addition to his own.

Captain P. H. Greig, officiating Adjutant and Wing Officer 14th Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division of the Army, from the 8th to the 13th April, inclusive.

Captain E. S. Ostrehan, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, from date of departure from Bombay, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day at 12 o'clock, to examine Surgeon T. Teevan, 3rd Buffs ; Lieutenant W. Bond, 23rd Foot ; and such other officers as may appear before it.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT OF YACOOB KHAN'S SUCCESS.

(*Sindian*, May 6.)

A KAFILLA which arrived here yesterday from Candahar, has brought us the following latest intelligence from that part of the country. Yacoob Khan, the rebellious son of Ameer Shere Alli, has taken possession of Herat. On receipt of this intelligence the Ameer at once forwarded a force from Cabul, and according to his instructions a force from Kandahar left as well to dispossess Yacoob Khan. Yacoob Khan is described to be a well made, muscular man, of an overbearing disposition. He has received an excellent education, and it is said that he dispenses justice to the wants of his people with unflinching rectitude. Religion seems to be the chief gift in him, and whilst in the durbar, or on his way to and from it, all eyes are fixed on him with affectionate regard. Disaffection prevails throughout the whole country, and the minds of the people are in a wavering state, because they feel that if they support Yacoob Khan, for whom they have now a better regard than his father, they shall be able to overthrow the Ameer, but it may so happen that the latter, who is said to be devoid of religious scruples, and reckless in the dispensation of justice, will one day amass a large force and overthrow the son, so that confusion will never be at an end. This disruption between the Ameer and his son, and the constant movements of troops, have struck awe into the people, inasmuch as it is, conceived that their property and lives are not safe. Agricultural pursuits have been fearfully neglected. Much disaffection prevails amongst the forces of Ameer, as it is said that they have not received their wages for the past six months, and as they have not been provided with ample provisions, they have naturally taken to plundering towns and villages through which they have to pass towards Herat. Grain is being sold at famine prices. Such of the fruits which the people at one time rejected owing to their decomposed state, and which formed the food of animals, are eagerly sought for by the people themselves, as they can hardly be obtained. The congealed blood of cattle, which used to accumulate in slaughter yards, and which the men never before made use of, has proved most acceptable to the people, owing to scarcity of the necessaries of life.

A letter was received by the Ameer Shere Alli from Yacoob Khan, couched in respectful language, wherein he tells the father that he has come into possession of Herat, not by force of arms, but by the goodwill of the people, who are quite content and happy that he should reign over them. Yacoob Khan begs the Ameer to understand that his being left in undisturbed possession of Herat, by the common consent of the people, would be the only means by which a lasting peace could be secured throughout the country. After concluding the letter with the usual compliments, Yacoob Khan urged the Ameer to send an early reply bearing his own seal. The above letter was read in durbar by the desire of the Ameer, whose countenance showed that he was not pleased with his son's proposals.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During the months of March and April last there were in all 4,968 suits filed in the Bombay Small Cause Court.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Raymond West, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has been appointed an Acting Judge of the High Court, is expected to arrive here by the next mail.

A NATIVE CHIEF.—On Tuesday a Kattywar Chief arrived here with about sixty-eight followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at Tardeo.

ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Judge Spencer, Jamsetjee Burjorjee obtained a decree against Mr. R. Noonan for Rs. 45 on account of goods sold.

POLICE CASES.—There were in all 5,162 cases, affecting 8,456 prisoners, before the police magistrates during the months of January, February, and March last. Of the prisoners, 48 were committed to the High Court, 2 to the Court of Petty Sessions, 3,349 were convicted, and the remaining 4,048 were acquitted, the charges against a number of them being withdrawn.

THE last week in March seems to have been everywhere as stormy as it was in these provinces. From the Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay we have news of heavy rains, high wind, thunder and lightning.—*Pioneer*, May 9.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The weather is still cloudy and monsoonish, and if it were the end, instead of the beginning of May, we should suppose that the monsoon was upon us. The days are close and sultry, the nights are more pleasant, though not at all like the sharp clear nights we usually have in Poona during the hot weather. As usual, the weatherwise predict an early burst of the monsoon. We should rejoice to have it, though we fear this monsoonish weather will retard rather than hasten its coming.—*Deccan Herald*, May 10.

A MOST pleasant and enlivening scene it was at the Ball Alley, Wanowrie Lines, last evening. The first moonlight entertainment was given under the patronage of Colonel Gostling, commanding H. M.'s 46th Regiment. The colonel and officers of the regiment could not have fixed on a more opportune time for the entertainment. When every one is so dull, it cheered and enlivened all who were present. The programme was a very attractive one, and without flattery we would say it was most successfully carried out.—*Ibid*.

CHARGE AGAINST A SIND OFFICIAL.—In our impression of the 26th ultimo we mentioned that a military official, in civil employ, in Central Sind, was about to be tried for the commission of a heinous offence. The case came on for hearing before the magistrate of the district of Hyderabad the other day, when the charge was dismissed, owing to the confliction of the prosecutrix's testimony, between what she deposed to on oath when she laid the information, and what she stated at the trial. We understand that the magistrate ordered the Public Prosecutor to proceed against the prosecutrix for perjury, and it is said she was at the time detained in custody for that purpose ; but since then we hear she has been liberated on furnishing security to the extent of Rs. 100.—*Sindian*, May 6.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY SCHEME.—In illustration of the feeling in England that there is a probability of the Euphrates Valley Railway being undertaken at no distant date, we have been permitted to make use of the following portion of a letter addressed by a gentleman now in England, who had for a number of years held an important post in Central Sind, to a friend of his in Kurrachee :—"People are talking seriously here of having a railway direct from this to India, by which one will be able to visit it in seven days. Until such an undertaking is accomplished, I am afraid that I shall never make up my mind to see India again."—*Ibid*.

ACCIDENT TO MR. E. T. BEAUVAIS.—We regret to learn that on Monday morning last, our worthy Postmaster General, Sind and Persian Gulf, Mr. E. T. Beauvais, met with a very serious injury. Wishing to get on to the roof of his office building, for the purpose of seeing as to whether or not it was rain-proof, he attempted to ascend by means of a ladder, which gave way before he gained the top, when Mr. Beauvais was hurled with great violence to the ground. His left arm and shoulder received such injury that for two days Mr. Beauvais was in great pain. Although he cannot as yet use his left arm, we are glad to learn that he is gradully recovering from the effects of the fall.—*Ibid*.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP CHILDERS, 896 tons, Captain J. Efford, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MARIAN MOORE, 948 tons, Captain J. Dickson, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of 1,293 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP QUORM, 1,243 tons, Captain T. Patching, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,710 tons of coal belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

POLICE CASES.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, seven seamen of the ship Marian Moore were charged with refusal of duty, and were sentenced to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Madar Mahomed and three others were charged with gambling in a public place, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Jaochim Recard and S. E. deCruz were charged with assaulting Merwanjee Jamsetjee. The second defendant was acquitted, while the first was convicted and fined Rs. 40, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Raitmarry, woman, was yesterday charged before Mr. M. G. Ranade, with stealing cotton sheets, &c., belonging to Mr. Superintendent Hallums, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. — Another man named Josmeuz deCruz was charged with a similar offence, and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

DISPUTE ABOUT A HORSE.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Showell, Acting Chief Magistrate, Syed Noor Mahomed, a native doctor, laid the following information against a Parsee, named Hormusjee Dosabhoy, accusing him of cheating :—

Syed Noor Mahomed said—I am a native doctor, and reside at Dhobie Talao. I know one Hormusjee Dosabhoy, who keeps buggies and horses for hire. On Saturday last, the 6th instant, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, he came to my house with a horse, saying he wanted to sell it. I offered him Rs. 150 for the horse, which he refused. The same afternoon he came again and we settled the price of the horse at Rs. 175. I then arranged with him for payment of Rs. 75 in ready cash and to give him a pony worth Rs. 25, and a promissory note for the balance of Rs. 75 on stamped paper. We then went together to the stable for the horse, when a ghorawalla there said the horse had been taken to Mahim and that it would be brought back in the evening. Hormusjee Dosabhoy then said he would send the horse to me next morning ; but he did not do so. I went in search of Hormusjee for three days, and on finding him yesterday I asked him where the horse was. He then took me to the stable and here showed me a horse, which, he said, was the one he had sold me, but which I immediately saw was a very inferior sort of animal to the one I had purchased from the said Hormusjee Dosabhoy, and I therefore refused to accept the horse. He then offered to me, and demanded that the horse I had agreed to purchase for Rs. 175, as abovementioned, should be made over to me, but the said Hormusjee Dosabhoy has not yet produced the horse ; and I believe he has sent the horse out of Bombay in order to cheat me. I therefore charge him with cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate considered that it was purely a civil matter, and therefore referred the complainant to the Civil Court.

PASSENGERS LEAVING CALCUTTA.

THE following passengers per s. s. Vixen sailed from Calcutta for London via the Suez Canal on the 7th instant :—

Mrs Plowden and 5 children, Dr Verchere's 5 children and European servant, Mrs Reddi, child and European servant, Mr and Mrs G T Ridge, Captain Harrison, Mr and Mrs Logg and Master Logg, Dr Matthews, Messrs J W Fry, L Mathusen, T Kellner, Private Burden, T Wilson, W Facey, and Mrs Cooper and 2 children.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

ARDASEER JEHHANGEER FRAMJEE BANAJEE VS. AWABAEE.

THIS suit, which has been so often before the Court and the public, has now assumed an extraordinary aspect. The facts are these :—The parties were married in the beginning of 1868, and scarcely ten months had elapsed when the defendant, complaining of intolerable cruelty and ill-treatment, and in the absence of the plaintiff, left his protection and sought refuge at her parents' house. The plaintiff soon after sent her a notice requiring her to return to his residence. On her declining to do so, he filed a suit for restitution of conjugal rights, and the case was tried in March 1869 before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and eleven delegates. The trial lasted upwards of a week, and a majority of the delegates having found that the charges of cruelty were not satisfactorily proved, the Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. Against this decision the defendant appealed to the full Court, which, however, confirmed the judgment of the lower tribunal. In March 1870, the plaintiff issued a judge's summons calling upon the defendant to show cause why the provisions of section 36 of Act XV. of 1865 should not be enforced in the event of her refusing to go to her husband's house. On the 2nd of April 1870 she appeared before the Hon'ble Justice Warden, who had in the meantime succeeded Mr. Tucker as judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, when she was called upon to show why she should not be dealt with according to law. With tears in her eyes she said that during the ten months she lived with the plaintiff, she had not enjoyed ten hours' happiness. The judge, however, warned her against her refusal, and read the section of the Act, which says that whoever disobeys the decree of the Court is liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a month or with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or with both. The defendant replied that she preferred to go to jail to returning any more to her husband's roof. She was then committed to jail for one month. On the 27th April 1871, the plaintiff applied to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd, through his pleader, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, to again execute the decree against her. The judge refused to grant a warrant of arrest, since she had been once punished, but gave a *rule nisi*, calling upon the defendant to show cause why the provisions of section 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act should not be enforced. (The concluding part of the said section runs thus :—"If such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.") The matter will be heard on Monday the 12th June following, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, who succeeds Mr. Lloyd as judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, when the most interesting question will be discussed, namely—whether, under section 36, a party who has been once punished with imprisonment, is liable to be again imprisoned for the same offence ?

NASSICK.

WE learn that in nearly every talooka in the Nassick zillah there has been a heavy fall of rain with a deal of thunder and hail. At Nassick upwards of 2 inches of rain fell. Cholera, however, is prevalent in the city of Nassick, and cases are reported from the other parts of these districts. The conduct of the Police and the Municipality in dealing with the epidemic is, we hear, most praiseworthy.

AHMEDABAD.

9TH MAY.

THE weather is excessively hot, and the dust-storms with which we are plagued daily make life miserable. Reports say that Veerumgaum and other parts of the Ahmedabad collectorate felt the effects of a hurricane a few days ago, but that the visible damage was of little or no importance. Fever and diarrhœa prevail. The latter may, I think, be attributed to free use of water-melon and fruit from cucurbitaceous plants, with which the market is, at this time of the year, invariably over-stocked. They are grown extensively on the bed of the Saburmuttee river, and are eaten raw by the poorest portion of the population. An outbreak of depopulating sickness of the nature referred to is traceable to consumption of adulterated food, and to hoarded-up, unsaleable, and damaged grain of sorts of previous years being intermingled without compunction by unscrupulous Banias with that of the past season. Nobody cares about putting a stop to these nefarious practices. The bread contractor in the camp was fined heavily the other day for supplying the European troops with bad rations. The authorities ought, I think, to exert themselves to get the unhappy man a large quantity of wholesome wheat. Diarrhœa, occasioned by indigestion and its concomitant evils, falls too frequently under the misnomer "cholera." The sanitary arrangements in camp are pretty good, but purity of water is a subject that is neglected too much. Recently large quantities of decomposed, offensive, air-contaminating substances were used largely in the immediate vicinity of camp on the bed of the river in the cultivation of melon, potatoes, &c. I hope I am not treading on delicate or forbidden ground when I say that a reference to the Collector of the district would have a good effect. There would, no doubt, be a sacrifice of revenue, but the health of a population is a matter of considerable importance.

A letter from Visanugger—a village on the way to Deesa—to a commercial house here, intimates that three natives, Bhats by caste, who proceeded to join a marriage ceremony, were fiercely attacked by five Kolies. A combat ensued and terminated in the death of one of the latter, one of the Bhats getting slightly wounded.

A guard in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was killed near the Suburmuttee station two days ago by the upsetting, through culpable negligence in some quarter, of a truck containing ballast. This occurred while the train was in motion.

Some of the Gaekwar's ryots, who were discontented with the rates of assessment, or division-of-produce system, threw away their ploughs, abandoned their villages, and manifested a willingness to become marauders. Amicable arrangements have been made by the vakeel who represents the Gaekwar in these parts, and the reconciled ryots have returned to their homes : their hostile attitude and determination to live by plunder had, as you may suppose, a paralysing effect on the inhabitants of the Government villages.

SIMLA.

5TH MAY.—Lord Napier of Magdala arrived at 8-30 this morning. The Simla Volunteers, numbering between 60 and 70 rank and file, assembled on the church plateau to form a guard of honor. His Excellency, who is looking remarkably well, drew up, affably acknowledged the attention, complimented the corps on its appearance, and intimated that he would be happy to be present when the annual firing for prizes came off. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is expected here this afternoon, His Excellency the Viceroy this evening, and the Countess of Mayo on Monday morning next.—*Pioneer*.

A MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

ASSAM—GOWHATTY, 30th April.—In your issue of the 26th April a European in search of a native lady asks you to be informed where native ladies can be had to marry a European. If the correspondent is in earnest, I can point out to him many swarthy Hebes who would be glad to marry Europeans, if they would but condescend to bend their knees before the Hymeneal altar. But it seems from the stress that has been placed upon the word "lady" by putting it in italics, that the writer has an ideal of his own of that character. If by "lady" he understands a woman who is born of a respectable family, possesses personal beauty, and all the qualifications that would make her a good house-wife and her husband a happy man, there is a glut of females of this description in India. Marriages of Europeans with ladies of this description might really bring about the results contemplated by Mr. Atherton. But instead of theorizing, let me adduce some facts which will carry greater weight than any cogent argument I can bring forward. The late Major-General Jenkins, whose name, as the best Commissioner Assam ever had, is still retained in the grateful memory of the people, was married to a native lady, and is supposed to have been as happy as any European could be. This venerable old lady is among us now, and is respected by people of all lands and languages.

It was on Sunday last that a Brahmin lady was converted to Christianity by the Rev. Mr. Lovely, chaplain of Gowhatty, and she is to be married to a European tea-planter of high connection in whose house she received her education.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 6th May 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,053	11	4
Merchandise	106,653	9	7
Electric Telegraph	353	0	0
Total Rs.	1,47,060	4	11

Corresponding week in May, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,288	3	6
Merchandise	1,20,681	15	5
Electric Telegraph	705	1	0
Total Rs.	1,61,675	3	11
Decrease	14,614	15	0

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 10th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th May, 11-40 A.M.; via Turkey, 9th May, 7-30 P.M.; America via Turkey, 9th May, 11-41 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th May, 12-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th May, 3-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; [illegible] line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

[illegible], 10th May, 12 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 93.

[illegible], 10th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·960.

[illegible], 10th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy and [illegible], wind moderate light variable, thermometer 84½, barometer 29·92.

[illegible], 10th May, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 80.

[illegible], 10th May, 12 A.M.—Wether fine, wind north-east, thermometer 90, barometer 29·76.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9th MAY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th May, 6-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th May, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 21 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th May, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th May, 7-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 39 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th May is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	50	0	1
" Calcutta	11	38	4	2
" Madras	1	56	0	1
" Galle	5	46	1	34

THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting was held in the Municipal Hall on April 10th. The President, Mr. Hope, presented the accounts for the year which ended on March 31st and the Budget for 1871-72, and delivered in Gujeratti the annual address, of which the substance was as follows :—

It is a subject to me, of unfeigned satisfaction, that I am able once more, and for the fifth time, to lay before you the usual account of municipal operations, not merely because long-cherished plans have been successfully carried out, and long-obnoxious abuses have at length been swept away, during the period which we are now met to consider, but also because continued co-operation with old friends in the perfect harmony which prevails amongst us is a great personal pleasure, and another year of successful local self-government is a political advantage of considerable importance.

That the past year is one upon which we may fairly look back with satisfaction appears to me to be beyond dispute. The chief feature is the completion of the great scheme for improvement of the roads which we embarked on the year before last—a scheme the advantages of which have already made themselves universally felt, which has for the first time made accessible at all seasons considerable portions of the city, and which has already had a not imperceptible effect upon the public health. Independently of this scheme, however, an advance has been made in the general efficiency of the municipal establishments, the accounts have become more accurate, the inspection department has been revised, and useful information for further improvement has been collected. Finally, our city has been honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Governor; our Municipality has been distinctly recognised by him on that occasion as a representative body, and in this hall he was so good as to communicate to us his satisfaction at what he was pleased to term the "admirable" manner in which our resources were administered.

The important political advantage of continued good government by a body constituted as ours, is a subject upon which I might enter at considerable length if time allowed. I will, however, only remind you that self-government for local purposes with the aid of the people is now thoroughly recognised by the Supreme Government as a part of the policy of the British Indian Empire. In all the great debates about local taxation which have recently taken place at Calcutta this fact has been distinctly enunciated, and the advantages to be derived from it have been freely admitted by all the principal authorities present. His Excellency the Viceroy has affirmed that his object is "to develope further and more fully municipal institutions throughout the land." He states his belief that "there are large and rich districts from one end of India to the other, wherein there are men of sufficient ability and intelligence who are willing to assist their rulers in carrying out these objects;" and he adds the important words, "I would rather appoint a committee that never met than have no committee at all. It will meet and act some day. What we want is to recognize the principle that we wish to associate with ourselves, whenever it is possible, the natives of the country." Thus you have the British Government plainly offering you as much share in local government as you show yourselves competent to exercise, inviting you in good faith to co-operate with it for your own welfare. In proportion as you respond to this appeal will be not merely the advantage to yourselves and the city you represent, but the justification of the liberal policy of confidence adopted by Government, and the probability of a still larger share of power falling into your hands. That you have in Surat already availed yourselves to a considerable degree of the power in your hands, is a fact beyond dispute. I may say without fear of contradiction that the whole detailed responsibility of affairs is in your hands, through your managing committee, upon which a European rarely sits. It is you who hear and dispose of petitions, try cases, control the establishments, and who do it in such a manner that I do not receive half a dozen appeals in the year, and rarely find any ground for interference. Go on then in the course which has been opened to you, increase your efforts to dispose punctually and fairly of the business in your hands,—do so moreover on the great principles of truth and moral courage which were so lately impressed on you by one of your own countrymen, Mr. Nana Morojee, and the result will be not, as he expresses it, that you will be "liberated from your present thraldom, but that you will become united in feeling and interest with your present rulers, equal in rights and privileges to all other citizens of the British Empire, and invested with that full share in administration which is the birth-right of all under the British Constitution, and which the Government now only waits for yourselves in order to concede.

I will now proceed to the accounts of the past year. They are the first prepared under the new system of fortnightly concurrent audit, which has worked in a most satisfactory manner under the careful management of the auditor, Mr. Motiram Goculdas. They have also been subjected to the usual annual audit by two auditors, according to the rules. First, as to the receips : taking them as mere cash supply, we have received exactly the amount which was estimated for, but there have been several variations in the items. Our decree for Rs. 3,750 has not yet been executed, owing to the presentation of an appeal still pending; our land sales are Rs. 2,497 less than was anticipated; the liquor fee has further fallen off; and the arrears of halalcore cess, to be levied this year, are rather larger than usual. On the other hand, we have an increase over estimate of Rs. 2,177 for sunnud fees, and no less than Rs. 10,796 for grants and contributions, among which are conspicuous Rs. 3,700 additional for the clock tower from Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee, and Rs. 4,934 for a steam-pump for the Public Park from the Nawab of Sucheen. In minor items the improvement is Rs. 2,409. On the whole, we expected Rs. 236,595 of regular income; we have already realised Rs. 230,525, and we may fairly expect to get in Rs. 12,380 more, making a total of Rs. 242,905. The loan account shows Rs. 97,824 drawn in the year. As to the expenditure, it is satisfactory to note that there is not a single head of the budget which shows unauthorised expenditure, but on the contrary almost every item is somewhat less than the estimate, indicating careful and thrifty management. Taking all the heads, including adjustments, there is a net saving of Rs. 18,759 upon only about half of which there are claims which will probably arise in the present year. The principal charges were as follows :—Establishment, Rs. 14,042; scavenging, Rs. 45,988; watering, Rs. 17,224; lighting, Rs. 18,153; fire, Rs. 7,921; Public Park, Rs. 16,540; road improvement works, Rs. 115,584; clock tower, Rs. 4,677; other public works, Rs. 8,254; repairs, Rs. 17,911; markets, Rs. 2,653; dispensary, Rs. 1,819; [illegible]ols, Rs. 4,188; city survey, Rs. 12,109; loans paid Rs. 43,965; interest, &c., Rs. 12,519; miscellaneous Rs. [illegible]465. The balance at the end of [illegible] ar was Rs. 18,969, but this included deposits and several heavy items of charge undisbursed. The schedule of liabilities presents under the ordinary heads a much improved aspect, the regular debt being reduced to Rs. 212,917, but I regret to state that the Government advance of Rs. 97,223, which last year stood in the account *pro forma*, the amount having been remitted by the Government of India, now seems likely to be a source of fresh and serious embarrassment. The Bombay Government, as you are aware, has revived the claim, and appears determined to enforce it. But as the urgent remonstrances which have been submitted have not yet been disposed of by Government, there is still a chance that they may be received in a liberal spirit.

I will next proceed to the budget of 1871-72, the framing of which has been a comparatively easy task, as we have reverted to a normal state after the extraordinary efforts of the past three or four years. Our great works are all completed, and we have nothing to do but to provide for all the ordinary services in the most economical manner, and to pay the instalments of debt which have been agreed upon. In saying this I do not mean to imply for a moment that there are not numerous public improvements as yet unattempted, but prudence required that we should put aside for the present all such, however important, until we have disposed of the liabilities involved in those which have already been effected. And further, the prospect before us of having to pay for police, not to say to make good the Government advance of nearly a lakh of rupees now demanded, necessitates unusual caution on our part. The new budget, consequently, presents no remarkable features. The services are all provided for according to sanction; the Public Works estimates have been revised by the executive engineer and further reduced by tenders called for publicly, and some few increases of a petty nature, or charges of an emergent character, have already been brought to your notice in my separate minute on the subject. To proceed to figures: the total income, including some trifling advances but considerable arrears, is estimated at Rs. 270,512, including the large opening balance of Rs. 18,969 already alluded to. Tolls and taxes produce Rs. 161,000; sales of land, Rs. 22,040; markets, Rs. 5,020; halalcore cess, Rs. 56,376, including arrears; and miscellaneous, Rs. 4,000. On the other hand, the principal charges are—Establishment, Rs. 39,540, including the city survey; scavenging, Rs. 71,896, including the closing of accounts for past years and the reserve; watering, Rs. 16,890; lighting, Rs. 19,408; public works, chiefly repairs, Rs. 43,623; repayment of debt and interest, Rs. 48,577; fire, Rs. 8,144; and other minor items as usual; concluding with a balance of Rs. 7,894 upon which there will no doubt be the usual emergent demands of various kinds.

To conclude, we have every cause to look with satisfaction on the coming year, but none for indulgence of any kind. Our *most* urgent needs are now fairly supplied; our additional improvements of a marked character, such as the supply of gas and fresh water, must wait for a time; our ordinary demand for miscellaneous petty works can be met from the small fund available from year to year; our regular debt is about one year's revenue, and will be liquidated in six years. All that is required is vigilance on the part of our establishment, and method, attention to business, and self-denial on the part of our managing committe, to ensure our finances remaining in a normally healthy condition and eventually supplying the means for further extensive improvement.

The address being concluded, the accounts and budget were ordered to be circulated as usual, and the meeting proceeded to the disposal of miscellaneous business.

THE PILLIBHEET RIOTS.

THESE though less revolting than those at Bareilly, inasmuch as they were unaccompanied by the cowardly and cruel murder of individuals, were (says the *Pioneer*, whose account of the Bareilly riots we published yesterday) politically far more serious. At Pillibheet the Mahomedans not only assaulted the Hindoos, but openly and directly defied Government. It was to some extent an insurrection as well as a riot. Just as at Bareilly, so at Pillibheet, everything had passed off quietly during the first seven days of the Mohurrum. But the eighth (or 30th March) was the critical day, in the afternoon of which the Hindoo procession of the Ramnowmee was to go out. Yet even with regard to this day there was no apprehension, on the part either of the Hindoos or of the British officials, of any disturbance. For last year also there had been the same temptation to collision, viz., the coincidence of the Hindoo with the Mahomedan festival, and there was then no breach of the peace. This was due to the agreement which had been made between the two parties on the subject, and that agreement was in force this year also. In fact the compact was so very favourable to the Mahomedans that it would seem infatuation on their part to violate it. They were entitled by it to parade their standards through every mohulla of the city, Hindoo as well as Mahomedan, on each of the nine days, except the eighth. Even as to that day the concession was granted them of parading their standard up to two o'clock in the afternoon, and everywhere in the city except in the one Hindoo mohullah of Inayutgunge. The eighth day after 2 P.M., was to be given up to the Hindoes for their procession, which, however, was not, like those of the Mahomedans, to traverse the whole city at pleasure, but only by a route carefully defined in the agreement which scrupulously avoided all the Mahomedan mohullahs. It seemed very unlikely that the Mahomedans would upset an arrangement so greatly to their advantage.

The first warning of the coming storm was given by the police on the morning of the 30th March, when they had become aware that Keramat Ali, whose honorary office it was on that day to take out the standard, did not intend to do so. He was accordingly summoned before the Deputy Magistrate, and asked why he proposed to depart from the usual custom. Keramat Ali replied that he had made a *tazeeah* this year, and did not therefore intend to take out a standard. He repeated this story before Mr. Short, the Superintendent of Police, and both officers were satisfied with the explanation: the latter however warned him that if he did intend to take out a standard, he must do so at once, so as to be back again by 2 P.M., when the Hindoo procession of Ramnowmee would commence. At twelve o'clock Keramat Ali went to the Kotwallee and said he had changed his mind and now intended to take out his standard. The Sub-Inspector of police then took him to the Deputy Magistrate, who declined himself to give permission, as the time, only two hours, seemed now too short, but sent the Sub-Inspector to Mr. White, the Assistant Magistrate, for his orders. Mr. White at once pronounced that it was too late, and the Mahomedan procession must be stopped. The Sub-Inspector, however, had hardly returned to the Kotwallee when he learned that the procession of the standard had actually started. He accordingly sent a head-constable, a Hindoo, with a few police and chowkeedars to stop the procession and turn the people back, while he himself returned to Mr. White for further instructions. These were peremptory to stop the procession. Mr. White and Mr. Short now mounted their horses and proceeded towards the spot. It seemed at first as if their orders would be obeyed; and these gentlemen were already moving away when the Sub-Inspector ran after them saying that the mob was attacking the police. The officers accordingly returned, and in their presence Keramat Ali, the leader of the procession, was taken into custody, and the mob sullenly broke up into knots and separated, only however to collect, a little later, at the Bareilly gate of the Gunge by which the Ramnowmee procession must pass. They could not possibly have taken up better vantage ground. So long as the procession was in the Pukuneeagully it was quite safe; directly it should get into the Koormie mohullah of Inayutgunge, it was quite safe, for the Koormies muster very strong. But the procession had to cross about 100 yards of open, unprotected ground. Here was therefore clearly the point for the Mahomedan onslaught. The police force at Pillibeet was miserably weak. There are but 12 imperial constables for the whole city, and four of these twelve had been deputed with the inspector to Jehanabad, to aid in suppressing a ryot which was apprehended there, but which fortunately did not take place. To the eight men left of the above twelve must be added 16 municipal constables and 74 town chowkidars. Some 50 village chowkidars had also been called in to assist in maintaining order. This constituted the total force at the disposal of the authorities to suppress disorder in a city of 35,000 inhabitants! Escorted by the greater part of this ludicrous force the procession started—Mr. Short at the head, the Sub-Inspector bringing up the rear. Mr. White, after starting the procession, rode on to see that the line of the route was clear. He got out of the gully on to the main road, had crossed over, past the Bareilly gate to the Inayutgunge side of the Gunge, when a constable or chowkeedar reported to him that there were a number of Mahomedans lying in wait in Abdool Guffoor Khan's enclosure. This place is approached by a straight narrow lane with dead walls on both sides. Two men could barely go abreast in it. Mr. White went up this lane, a constable and chowkeedar accompanying him. Arriving unexpectedly in the enclosure, most of the Mahomedans collected there fled at the apparition of an European officer. But three or four stood their ground, and one of these struck at the constable accompanying Mr. White with his *lathee* breaking the man's arm. Mr. White himself was then attacked, but was enabled to escape by the courageous assistance of the chowkeedar, who presented his spear at the breast of the foremost assailant. Mr. White made his way back to the head of the Pukuneea-gully across the Gunge under a shower of stones, and with difficulty reached the Deputy Magistrate's house, at the gate of which Ameer Alee and the two Honorary Magistrates, Ahmed Yar Khan and Shere Mohummud, were standing. Meantime, the following events had been taking place during his absence. As the head of the Hindoo procession emerged from the Pukunees ane on to the main road, it had been met by a shower of missiles, thrown by a band of Mohurrum rioters who had got into the Gunge (where there was an unlimited supply of bricks) by driving back the chowkeedars stationed at the gate. In vain the Honorary Magistrates attempted to expostulate with the mob, they only drew on themselves showers of bricks. Mr. Short at this juncture arrived, and learning that Mr. White had been attacked, pushed forward. Het met Mr. White returning just in the centre of the main street of the Gunge, opposite to the Bareilly gate. Some idea of the tumult may be formed from the fact that although Mr. Short saw Mr. White who was on horseback, the latter never actually saw Mr. Short. The latter was struck first by a *lathee* on his arm, and then knocked down by a brickbat. Picking himself up, and his horse being fortunately near him, he vaulted into the saddle and made off straight through the Gunge into the Kotwallee. From thence he repaired to the Hawalat, which is near the Magistrate's residence, and brought down from thence the head constable and eight of the Hawalat guards with muskets, and took up his station in front of the Kotwallee, which exactly faces the Bareilly gate of the Gunge where the riot was raging. Mr. White finding it would be a hopeless talk now to attempt to get the procession further on ordered it to turn back. This was done. The Mahomedans having thus gained their object, as far as religious feeling was concerned, it might have been supposed that the outbreak would have subsided. But not so. A mob once flushed with success is not so easily satisfied. By this time, the whole open space in front of the Bareilly gate was filled with men, armed with *lathees*. The mob divided themselves now into two bodies. One party continued to lavish their attention on Mr. White and the native gentlemen co-operating with him, in the shape of a continuous shower of brickbats; the other section turned its attention on Inayutgunge, the Koormie mohullah, which abuts on that side on Drummondgunge. Here they set fire to the shops in the Gunge on both sides of the roadway, and under cover of the smoke tried to effect an entrance into Inayutgunge itself. But the Koormies mustered very strong, and are not easily daunted, and a free fight here took place between the two parties. It was a scene of the wildest disorder, and there was no knowing to what excesses or extremities a mob which had already defied authority, by attacking the European officers of Government, might not now proceed. Something must be done, and that shortly and sharply. A letter was written to Bereilly for troops and despatched by a circuitous route. Mr. White then repaired to Mr. Short, and it was resolved by the two officers that one last appeal should be made to the insurgents, and that if this was not responded to, they should be fired on. The little party advanced boldly on the mob. Ahmed Yar Khan, the Honorary Magistrate, still more courageously went forward at Mr. White's request to warn the rioters, but was wounded in the head and taken prisoner. After this the mob instead of retreating, advanced impetuously on the Magistrate's small party. There was no time to lose; the occasion called for prompt resolution, and the prompt resolution was there. Reserving the fire of four of his eight men, Mr. Short, at Mr. White's order, directed the other four to fire. This they did. Six rioters were wounded, though none seriously, and the mob fled. Both officers unite in saying that the conduct of the head constable of the guard, Hossein Buksh, was beyond all praise. He stuck close to his officers, and was ready for any emergency. The two officers followed up with their party (no further firing however taking place), and the rioters were everywhere broken and dispersed. Attended by the same guard and some police the two officers patrolled all the principal streets of the town; and a proclamation was made, by beat of drum, that no one was to issue from his house after night-fall on pain of being considered a rioter.

Both officers slept at the Kotwallee that night which passed of tranquilly. The next day Mr. White after consultation with the Deputy Magistrate issued a proclamation by beat of drum that the day would be given up to the Hindoos in lieu of the preceding one—that the Mahomedans might parade till 2 o'clock, the Hindoos after that hour. The Mussulmans, however, were for the time too much cowed to profit by the permission, while the Hindoos felt after the experience of the day before that the authorities were not strong enough to protect them. About noon four sowars arrived from Bareilly. These men had been left behind, and trying to overtake their detachment by a shorter road, reached Pillibheet exactly four hours before the main body. It was known to the Mahomedans that aid had been sent for to Bareilly. When, therefore, the mob saw only four troopers arrive, the report spread throughout the city that the English in Bareilly were so hard pressed that they could only afford to send four sowars. Instantly, like bees from a hive, out swarmed the Mahomedans by thousands. The standard belonging to the man whose office it was to bear it out was seized against his will by a mob led by a Bareilly budmash. Two other standards with thousands of men behind them issued from other quarters, and the whole city was paraded by the defiant mob. They were not noisy or mischievous as on the previous day, but their demeanour is described as "determined." Directly the tidings of the gathering reached the two English officers, they proceeded to the scene of action accompanied by their four troopers. It would have been absurd to try to disperse the mob: all that could be hoped was to prevent their entrance into Inayutgunge, and this was done solely by the resolute bearing of the two officers and the four sowars with them. Turning as the mob turned, and always facing them, these six men kept the crowd at bay for many hours, and deterred them successively from every entrance into the Hindoo mohulla, until at last, tired and daunted, the mob quietly dispersed, even before a squadron of cavalry with Mr. Kaye arrived (about five o'clock) from Bareilly. Here may be said to have ended the riots in Pillibheet. That they did not develope into rebellion, or involve whole quarters of this populous town in flames and bloodshed, is owing to the splendid gallantry of a couple of young Englishmen, supported only by a mere handful of loyal followers, whom the example of their own courage inspired.

MR. SANDERS' PLAN FOR COOLING CARRIAGES.

Memorandum by Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., dated Bombay, the 8th April 1871.

I HAVE made the journey from Calcutta to Bombay in a carriage fitted with *tatties* on a plan devised by Mr. Sanders, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On the journey between Calcutta and Allahabad the wind was easterly, and the apparatus, therefore, worked under the worst circumstances, and no important improvement of temperature was obtained. But between Allahabad and Bombay it was very different. The thermometer in the outer air being 104°, in the carriage it hardly rose above 80°, and the journey was performed with great comfort, which otherwise, no doubt, would have been very trying.

I think Mr. Sanders and the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway deserve much credit for this successful contrivance, and the activity shown by this company contrasts favourably with the complete inaction of the East Indian line, which, in fact, is more in want of such appliances than any other in India, and has, so far as my information goes, exhibited, till now, complete indifference to the whole subject, when many of the other companies' officers are giving very proper attention to it, as being one intimately connected with the comfort and health of all classes of passengers.

It is too early to offer any useful criticism on a contrivance which is only just being brought into operation; but I think that an improved result would be obtained by increasing the draft through the *tatty* and diminishing the thickness of the *tatties*, so as to obtain a freer passage of the air through the evaporating surfaces. A simple mechanism would give passengers a command over the draft so as to regulate it at their pleasure. I have spoken to Mr. Sanders on these points, and, no doubt, they will receive his attention.

BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER.

(*Sindian*, May 6.)

WE left the forces of the Shah Ghazee and those of Ali Khan Jamote, opposed to each other at a respectable distance, each chief refusing to throw the gauntlet. Advices received yesterday state that Ali Khan, with about one hundred followers, while passing from one village to another, about four miles from Beyla, was surprised by three hundred men of the Ghazee's, who had two guns with them. A fight took place, in which the surrounding villagers joined with Ali Khan, who had thus about five hundred men on his side. The Ghazee's forces were routed, leaving fifty men dead on the field. The casualty on the side of Ali Khan's forces amounted to about thirty. Ali Khan has issued a proclamation to the people in the territories adjacent, prohibiting payment of revenue to the Shah Ghazee, or his nominees.

Intelligence of the reverses which had befallen the Shah Ghazee's forces reached the Khan, at Bhag at the time, and he forthwith ordered five hundred sowars to be despatched to the assistance of the Shah Ghazee.

When the Khan of Khelat was at Bhag, he received a letter from the Sirdar in charge of his affairs at Khelat, in which, amongst other things, it was stated that a servant of a certain chief in Khelat had committed adultery in his zenana, and that it was the chief's intention to punish the culprit by means of castration. The Khan got quite excited at this, and on the very day of receipt of the letter despatched a message by a kossid on a swift-going camel to Khelat wherein he distinctly stated that such a mode of punishment as that mentioned, would not be allowed in his dominions, because he said when last year a man guilty of the same offence was punished by castration by his durbar, the British Sirkar, who obtained intelligence of the affair, expressed their entire disapproval of such a proceeding, and with which disapprobation the Khan was satisfied.

RETIREMENT OF DR. BROUGHAM.

(*Englishman*, May 8.)

DR. JAMES BROUGHAM, Presidency Surgeon and lately in charge of the General Hospital, retires this month under the operation of the fifty-five years' rule, thus closing an Indian career extending over thirty years. During the whole of the time, whether in charge of British or native soldiers, in the field or in cantonment, superintending jails or discharging the lighter duties of a civil station, a hearty love of work has been the main characteristic of Dr. Brougham. So strong was this instinct that, save for a few months when he was on sick leave, his hands have never been idle in all those years. Work was a necessity with him; where it did not exist, it was carved out. This remarkable energy, combined with special skill as an operator and army surgeon, displayed at Delhi and Lucknow in 1857-58, brought him into prominent notice, and finally led to his appointment to the charge of the Calcutta General Hospital. As a field surgeon no words of praise can do Dr. Brougham justice. Indefatigable in his duties, a stranger to fatigue, full of expedient, of quick tact in meeting and removing the difficulties incidental to camp and campaigning life, a bold and fine operator, full of heart and sympathy for the soldiers about him, the hospital of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers before Delhi was under him a model of good and successful management. We lose in Dr. Brougham one of our hardest-working medical practitioners. To the poor he was a friend in the largest and best acceptation of the word. His name will not soon be forgotten by the needy classes of Calcutta, or by those who knew, and were capable of appreciating the sterling and loveable qualities of the man.

DICTA FROM THE DITCH.

CALCUTTA, 6TH MAY.

THE fight about the Hooghly Bridge still goes on fierce and free, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's speech in his Council has been very much commented upon out-of-doors as well as in the public press. Mr. Campbell has the character of being a very shrewd able man, but language has been given to him, and he has not made that use of it for which the witty Frenchman said it was given to man. He "blurts" out, if I may use the term, extraordinary ideas at extraordinarily inappropriate moments, and he certainly lays bare many openings in his armour, through which unfriendly lances can be thrust. His argument, that the floating bridge ought not to be entrusted to a private company, because private companies sometimes come to grief, and Government had to purchase their undertakings, was childish and frivolous in the extreme. Calcutta has been calling out for the bridging of the Hooghly, in no weak voice, for the last twenty years. Successive Governments have talked, reported, and called for plans, and referred home and done nothing. A couple of years ago five well-known gentlemen offered to build a floating bridge in 18 months, if Government would grant them certain reasonable concessions. These gentlemen were Mr. W. Granville, the Government architect, Mr. F. Prestage, the agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, Mr. B. Leslie of the East Indian Railway, and Messrs. Stephenson and Purdon, the well-known civil engineers. The plans and proposals of these gentlemen were sent to Government, and after considerable delay a committee was appointed to report upon their scheme. That report advised that the bridge be made a free one, and this of course stopped further private enterprize in the matter. Government would build the bridge themselves, and give compensation for their labour to the gentlemen who had designed the plans and specifications. This idea was afterwards abandoned, and Mr. Leslie undertook to do the work on a fixed salary of, I believe, Rs. 2,500 a month. Then decentralization came into play, and knocked this last arrangement upon the head, and placed all schemes concerning the bridge *in statu quo*. The mercantile and trading communities are excessively indignant, not alone at the unjust system of tariff which it is proposed to levy on goods which may not make use of the bridge, but at the disgraceful delay and dilatoriness which have characterized all the official proceedings in the matter. A private company was quite prepared to take the scheme in hand at once: a broker told me that he had orders from one native gentleman alone to buy six thousand shares. In fact no one doubted of the success of the thing even as a monetary speculation. This appears to have roused official suspicion, and the meddle-and-muddle policy was put into play. I do not hold with all the views which the commercial and trading community at times put forward for the Legislature to adopt, but I think that the non-official public have certainly fair grounds of complaint regarding the way in which they have been treated about this Hooghly Bridge affair. Government after a deliberation of twenty years, and after getting for nothing the schemes, plans, in short the names of the numerous projectors, decided to build the bridge themselves in order that it may be a free one for passengers. It saw that there was an excellent probability of a profit being made by the goods traffic alone and therefore practically said to the "interlopers"—This scheme is too good for you to undertake. The Government will do this. If you have money you can invest it on the frontiers of the empire in Cachar, Chittagong, or elsewhere, where you can combine the excitement of tea-planting with that of the chance of being murdered. The Government wishes the resources of the country developed, and thinks that this is the best way to develope them. After submitting to this, can it be wondered at that the same public are excessively disquieted and indignant on learning that the bridge is to be a high-tolled bridge, but that the Governments of India and Bengal are squabbling about the division of profits, and that the result is likely to be no bridge at all. This is the state to which matters have now arrived, and the position has been made worse by the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor. Not only does he object, on the grounds I have mentioned, to a private company undertaking the work, but also on the grounds that there are many difficulties connected with the construction of the bridge which a private company could not overcome—such difficulties being purely engineering ones. His Honor can hardly mean that private capital cannot obtain the services of as good engineers as are to be found in the Department of Public Works. Yet this is the construction that has been put upon his words. Meanwhile, while all this discussion and delay are going on, the inconveniences of transit over the river are daily increasing, and the Hooghly is silently continuing to claim its yearly victims. The loss of native life in crossing the river is believed, by all competent to give an opinion upon the matter, to be something enormous. But as it is chiefly "black" stuff that perishes, the cry of humanity in asking for the bridge is little heeded. We shall have the boon, perhaps, when the Marquis of Lorne comes to India as Viceroy.

While some are agitating the bridge scheme, others are attempting to warm up the enthusiasm of the public regarding the defunct Salt Water Lake Reclamation Company which they would like to have resuscitated. Alarming letters are being written to the papers, and to influential people warning them of a pestilence which sooner or later must approach Calcutta. One gentleman, writing from Ballygunge, declared that the other day, when the wind was in the east, he smelt the advance guard of the destroying army most distinctly. Upon this a gentleman in Chowringhee took alarm, and also wrote a note of warning. Neither of them seemed to be aware that there is a piggery in their vicinity, which, when the wind is in the east, can smell a trifle and no mistake. As, however, the alarm may help to get up the scheme which is acknowledged to be so necessary, no one has taken the trouble of enlightening the prophets of evil as to the source of their smells. The Town Band agitation has ended with the public meeting and many letters; but Mr. Hogg has taken the matter in hand, and I have no fear but he will drag out the laggard rupees from the public pocket. He is certainly a wonderful man—not content with the work he has to do as Commissioner of Police, Chairman of the Justices, chairman of I know not how many committees, he has undertaken the Honorary Secretary-ship of the District Charitable Society, the Town Band, the Director-Generalship of a municipal market, and wants to have charge of the Hooghly Bridge. If he be not a glutton for work I know not who is.

Some comment and not a little amusement has been caused by the publication of a correspondence which has just taken place between Mr. W. Smith, C. E., and Mr. Hogg regarding the omission of the former gentleman's name from the Municipality Administration Report for the past year. Mr. Smith had acted for Mr. Clark during that gentleman's absence in Europe, and had worked hard and well in carrying out the plan of the water-works. The good services rendered by Mr. Smith are not only recognised by the Justices individually, but by all who can appreciate the blessing which these works have been to all classes in Calcutta. Nobody cares what Mr. Hogg says in his Municipality reports, and consequently Mr. Smith's serious complaint has only provoked merriment at dinner tables. It is not improbable, however, that at the next meeting of the Justices we may have some orations upon the subject, for nothing is so popular with that distinguished body as a personal question.

Writing, however, of sensitiveness on the part of one municipal officer, I may conclude this very dull letter with an anecdote regarding that feeling in another—a well-known gentleman of Gallic origin, to whose indefatigable exertions Calcutta owes so much of its health and happiness. He was engaged in a dispute after dinner with another officer of high municipal rank, who has taken a very prominent part in the cleansing of this great city. The dispute waxing very warm, especially on the part of the Gaul, the Englishman, who had the best of the argument, thought it was better to withdraw from the threatening thunder, which he laughingly did. After he had left the room his opponent in the dispute turned to the gentlemen remaining round the table. "Ah! you see dat it is de old proverb, there was a lion and an ass, de lion he did growl and shake his mane and wag his tail—de ass he did kick—*I am de Ass!*" Nobody contradicted him.—MUD-LARK. —*Pioneer*.

CURE FOR SCORPION STINGS.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—Allow me to suggest a practical cure for the above. First apply, if possible, a ligature above the part stung, then make a small cut with a lancet or penknife *exactly on the part affected* and draw out the blood by suction. No harm can arise even if the venom be swallowed; this plan can only be tried of course when the part stung is within reach of the mouth. "S. B.'s" cure is somewhat shaky: he was cured, he says, in three-quarters of an hour; possibly nature had commenced to work before the "jammun." I once saw a native relieved (so he believed) by "jharooing;" it was only a question of time, both parties were patient and the sufferer went away rejoicing.

LANCER.

GOOD FRIDAY AT ST. ALBANS.

AT this church the Holy Week has been celebrated by a series of special and, it may be almost said, of continuous services, beginning on Palm Sunday, and carried on during the following days until yesterday, when Good Friday was marked by a distinctive remembrance. At seven o'clock a.m. there was a "Meditation on the Passion," in which the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie discoursed on the Garden of Gethsemane; at eight there were matins; and at nine sermon and "reproaches." At a given time—that is, at half-past ten—when in ordinary churches the morning service is imminent, there was a considerable congregation, though it was not so overflowing as it become an hour and a half later, when continuous accessions had caused every possible place to be occupied. From this hour to about twenty minutes to twelve there was complete silence in the church, the congregation being occupied in reading books of devotion and engaged in secret prayer. There was not a rustle, a movement, or a gesture of impatience, but every one seemed too self-absorbed to be conscious of tedium. It was noticeable that amongst the male part of the congregation the majority were young men. The ladies, who were the most numerous section of the assemblage, were for the most part dressed in mourning. Any one who had not bent his mind wholly to the really solemn office which the congregation, was as it were, individually performing, might have observed that the altar was bare—that is, it had no covering, strictly speaking—while the chancel all around it was draped in black. Over the altar was a large white cross, standing out clear from a black ground; the pulpit was similarly invested. The lecterns were robed in sable, as were the confessionals, to which, according to notice, boys, men, women, and girls were invited during all day in every day of Holy Week. The chancel was empty, and every now and then a priest, in his long black cassock and "berretta" on his head, glided noiselessly across it, the appearance of each of them suggesting a recollection of the common notion of the appearance of an Inquisitor. Near the pulpit and attached to a pillar was a banner of dark red and black, on which was delineated the scene of the Crucifixion. Neither the candles on the altar nor the numerous lamps pendent in the chancel were lighted. The first sound which broke the stillness which had so long prevailed was the tolling of a passing bell, which began about twenty minutes to eleven; and at a quarter to twelve a celebrant priest, kneeling in the nave at the foot of the steps leading to the chancel, chanted the Litany, the responses being made by the congregation without music. Precisely at noon the choir entered in procession, and were followed by the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, habited in a white surplice, and wearing, besides, only a plain scarf of black. So far as could be observed, there were very few of the clergy present at that time; indeed, only one. Mr. Mackonochie ascended the pulpit, and delivered a brief exhortation as a preparatory direction to the great service which was to ensue, and which is designated "The Three Hours' Agony," being meditations, prayers, and hymns on the seven "words"—that is, the seven sentences uttered from the cross by the Redeemer, beginning with the prayer, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," and concluding with the last utterance of His Passion, "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit." The mode in which this service is conducted is this: First, a hymn is sung, which is followed by an introductory discourse setting forth the circumstances of the Passion and Death of the Saviour. Then the "first word" spoken on the cross is chanted by the choir; and the priest, in this case for the most part, Mr. Mackonochie, pronounces an address or exposition on that particular "word." The same course is pursued with the six other sentences, and the conclusion consists of a special prayer and appropriate hymn. The service is so timed as to occupy exactly three hours, and, therefore, to be synchronous with the period of the agony of our Lord. Of the solemnity of the service, and the unwearied attention and devotion of the congregation, there can be no doubt; and it is at least a singular reflection that, in these days, when there is a cry for short Church services, a large number of persons are so impressed with a certain religious feeling, that they patiently exhibit it in a peculiar way for a time approaching to five continuous hours. The services were resumed at five o'clock P.M., when there was evensong. At seven there was a sermon, with "Miserere;" and at eight a Meditation, with which they concluded. —*Daily Telegraph*, April 8.

MR. BARRY'S ACCOUNT OF RUSSIA.

(*Examiner*, April 8.)

"Russia in 1870." By Herbert Barry, late Director of the Chepeleffsky Estates and Iron Works in the Governments of Vladimir, Tambor, and Nijny Novgorod, Empire of Russia; Author of 'Russian Metallurgical Works,' &c. Wyman and Sons.

THOUGH they may not endorse the assertion of Prince Dolgorouky, repeated by Mr. Barry, that "Russians alone ought to write on the subject of Russia," most people will consider that no one should write about Russia who does not understand something of the subject; and the subject is not one to be worked up in a few weeks, even if the study is so extensive as to include a holiday tour in some of the more accessible districts of the huge empire. We are therefore not surprised that Mr. Barry has used his long and wide experience of Russian life to correct the blunders and supply the omissions of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's 'Free Russia.' We are unable to say how far Mr. Barry is himself accurate, but his book has every appearance of honesty and sound information, and its plain and concise narrative renders it at any rate very interesting. Its style and tone win the reader's confidence, and it seems to be a safer and completer exposition of Russian society than any other of the recent works on the subject.

Mr. Barry's account is well arranged and comprehensive. After a chapter in which he points out some of the mistakes in 'Free Russia,' and another in which he shows to how great an extent old abuses in Russian government have given way to recent reforms, he proceeds to describe the different classes of the people and their ways of life and thought. There are now, he tells us, five distinct orders in society. The first, comprising the old and grand aristocracy, is "useless and effete." Its members talk several languages, bow like dancing masters, are great connoisseurs in wine, and so forth; but that is all. "Generations of luxury and vanity have turned their blood to water." "Their boys are pasty-faced dolls—over-dressed little swells in polished boots and glossy clothes;" and "there is nothing to say of the girls, excepting, perhaps, that they are more so." These children grow up to form a "frivolous and immoral society, a useless and costly excrecence on the social body." One of their own nation summed up their character in saying that "the Russian aristocracy have all the worst vices of the French, grafted on to their native barbarism." Somewhat less vicious and somewhat less polished are the commoner nobles and gentle-folk, who keep more to the old ways of the country, both good and bad. There being thus two sorts of landed gentry, there are also two sorts of merchants and traders. The merchant of the upper class apes French ways, and struggles for advancement in "society." "Money is his final aim and end; society his means: he has learned thoroughly the lesson that reputation of wealth is a sure road to its acquisition. Gorgeous furniture, sumptuous feasts, wonderful horses, and a wife hung in jewels, are his advertisements, but he has no delight in them for himself." The lesser merchant and tradesman is simpler in his fashions. On the whole, the four upper classes of Russian society don't seem to be so very different, save in degree, from the peers and gentry, merchants and shopkeepers of England. The mujik or peasant fills a place of his own, and about him Mr. Barry has much to say. He blames and praises freely; but, in the main, his account of the Russian peasants is very favourable. In literary education they are very deficient, but in shrewd common sense they are not wanting; they know well how to do the work they are set to do; they rarely get drunk; and they never quarrel. Mr. Barry tells of one old serf in his employ, who had worked himself up "to the management of woods greater in extent than many a German principality," and who had procured for his son so good an education that he was admitted as a student in the Academy at St. Petersburg, and there established as a successful artist. Yet this old man's wife could never be persuaded that England was not a district of the Great Russian empire. Of the Russian peasant in general Mr. Barry says—

'I look upon him as the one upon whom will eventually devolve the mission of developing the immense resources of his country. In him you have the stuff of which, by education, may be made a man of intelligence and refinement. He is neither wanting in ambition or courage. Those who have lived as I have, in the midst of the Russian peasantry, learned to know their manners, to be indulgent to their failings, to appreciate especially their 'charity' and kindness of heart, will join me in raising a voice on their behalf for that education which is the one thing wanting to raise the Mujik and all Russia with him to a proper place in the world.'

It is about the Russian peasants that Mr. Barry tells us most. Their faults and their merits are minutely set forth in his chapters about town life and village life, religious institutions, sports, pastimes, trades and manufactures, and in the main the account given of them is very cheering. Especially noteworthy is their intense devotion to the Czar, which may favour future despotism, but which may, on the other hand, be developed into patriotism of the best sort. Mr. Barry believes in the latter result.

'The Russian peasants may well carry their love for their Czar to excess, and believe the man who has done so much for them to be something higher and holier than a fellow human being. These thirty millions of slaves whose chains he suddenly broke, have *been told he did so*; and they better than all the world, know and appreciate the enormous amount of opposition he must have conquered in the nobles before he could do it, as well as the enormous value of the boon he has conferred on themselves by his victory. For I assert the final liberation of the serfs of Russia to be the greatest and noblest victory over prejudice and tyranny that the will of one man ever won.

'The liberated serfs are intoxicated with their liberties, and their ideas on the subject are very curious. They believe,—as a Mujik told me,—"You see, Barrin, things are altered now. There was a time when I and everything that belonged to me was yours; but now you and everything that belongs to you, is *mine*."

'It is infinitely more healthy for the ignorant people to hold that opinion, absurd as it is, than to be in the abject state they were before. It is better to be offended by the outspoken bearing of free men than disgusted by the falsehood of servility.'

Mr. Barry wisely treats, in this volume, only of those parts of his subject with which he is thoroughly acquainted, and therefore much about which we should have been glad to know more is barely touched upon by him. Fortunately, however, a good deal of his information is on matters concerning which other writers have said very little that is trustworthy. Especially welcome, on this account, are his chapters on the internal trade of Russia; on the great fair of Nijny Novgorod, a quaint relic of old-world ways of commerce, in which modern traffic is strangely blended with customs that take us back two or three thousand years in the world's history; and on the country and institutions of Siberia. The following is vouched for by him as not only his own experience, but "the opinion of men educated and living on the spot, honest in their opinions, and well able to judge:"

'Where the extraordinary ideas come from concerning the prisoners and exiles in Siberia, I know not. There are two distinct classes of détenus: criminal prisoners and the political exiles, and these again are sub-divided into several divisions.

'First as to the criminal prisoners.

'The worst culprits *only* are sent to work in the mines—mostly in the silver mines of the Nertchinsk district. As these are always the worst sort of criminals, guilty of murder, or other similar crime; and as the work in the mines is not particularly hard nor injurious to health, they may be considered to be a good deal better off than they deserve to; moreover, all the people working in the mines now live above ground.

'Another class of criminals are those sent to various kinds of forced labour above ground.

'And the remainder are only exiled to certain spots, where they are obliged to live under the surveillance of the police: formed into little colonies among themselves, and I am told it is not advisable for strangers to pitch their tents among these colonies of criminals.

'I have never heard any reason why the Russians should be said to treat their criminals worse than other nations. We hang our murderers; the French guillotine theirs; the Russians more wisely and humanely, in my opinion, use theirs for certain kinds of labour, and take the greatest care of their health. As an evidence that the prisoners are not enfeebled by their confinement, I may here note, that during these last months I have read of two escaped convicts taken at St. Petersburg, who had managed to tramp on foot all the way from Nertchinsk.

'As to political offenders, they are subject to no further punishment than is involved in their compulsory residence within a certain distance of some given centre. So long as they do not go beyond their allotted circle, they are in all other respects perfectly free. Many among them have entered the employment of the Government, entirely of their own accord. Many of them also are now in a better position in Siberia than they would be in their own country, and have no wish to return home. Some, on the other hand, are in indifferent circumstances. One miner told me lately that in his works he was employing two men who had been colonels in the army, at eighty copecks a day for each.'

There is the more reason for accepting that account as true, seeing that Mr. Barry is very outspoken in his condemnation of the aristocratic and bureaucratic vices that have hitherto crippled the resources of the empire. But he believes that these are being steadily eradicated, and he appears to look forward to a vast improvement of the nation under a Liberal Government and with better educated serfs, if serfs they are still to be called, to work upon. He touches but lightly on strictly political questions, and says nothing about the chances of an extension of Russian rule in the direction of Constantinople, but we commend to all who have fears about the Muscovite conquest of India his chapter on the Central Asian question. There he shows that all the work attempted or done by the Czar in those parts has been in subduing barbarous tribes and in establishing over them some such a beneficial authority as the English have obtained in India. He maintains that "there is no excuse for asserting that Russia has any designs upon India, and that commercially, politically, and from a military point of view, it is impossible she should entertain any such wishes."

HENRI ROCHEFORT ON THE SITUATION.

IN the first article of the *Mot d'Ordre* of April 7, headed "Les Responsabilités," M. Henri Rochefort writes as follows :—

"We wish we could lie, but we will not lie. Our National Guards, at the mercy of chiefs, as full of courage as of inexperience, have been dislodged from nearly all their positions, and have seen almost all their attacks collapse. General Duval and General Henri have been made prisoners, with a part of the battalions which they commanded, and have been shot without mercy. Our dear—our thousand times dear—friend Flourens, who had never announced, like the old fox Ducrot, that he would return only dead or victorious, has not come back victorious, but has been carried away dead. For three days the best and most useful patriots have fallen under the balls of the ex-sergents-de-ville of Pietri, who have become the Cent Gardes of Thiers; and if the heroism of our fighting men affirms the Republic, it cannot be denied that it decapitates it. That is the truth. Well, we ought to say so, and we will say it. All these disasters have their origin in the incredible lightheadedness which has presided over the military operations. The National Guard, well fortified within Paris, waited, with grounded arms, an attack which was not made. Where was the necessity of making it march on Versailles? Whence issues the fantastic plan which consists in making 30,000 men pass under the fire of Mont Valerien? What were the expectations of the strategists who were the authors of these bloody babyisms? Did they believe that those gendarmes were going to fraternise, and those artillerymen going to fire blank cartridge? At least it was a primary point to make sure of the disposition of the sailors and of the sergents-de-ville, before yielding to the enthusiasm of those who shouted to march forward; and let us add that if, by chance, our friends had taken Versailles, the Assembly would have fallen back upon Fontainebleau; then upon Orleans; then, at need, upon Pondicherry—a proceeding which would change into a simple coursing match the struggle at present pending between the two Powers. With operations of such energy one would speedily arrive at the rehabilitation of Trochu. Now that the mischief is done, and that the corpses of our fellow-citizens are returning into Paris by cartsfoll, a grave question presents itself—that of responsibility. These tactics, not only futile, but foolish—who has ordered them? From what delirious brain have they escaped, smoking hot? That is what the mothers, the sisters, and the wives who crowd each gate at the barriers of Paris, to see return, mutilated, their sons, their husbands, and their brothers, have a right to demand. There must exist some sort of Carnot who has ordered these fatal three days' sortie. Why do not they give in his name?—why has he not already explained himself to the nation? We need not insist upon the point which we are ready to defend—the principle of the Commune, which we have assisted to proclaim. Personally snatched from my prison on the 4th of September by the people who installed me, in spite of myself, at the Hotel de Ville, I quitted the Government on the very day on which it refused the Communal elections so legitimately demanded by the city of Paris. We shall none the less endeavour to make the chosen of these recent days understand that, but for the silence and the night which governed their deliberations, great misfortunes and frightful massacres would perhaps have been avoided. The publicity of the sittings of the Assembly recently nominated by universal suffrage cannot admit of discussion. Paris has now to be enlightened with regard to the man, partly unknown into whose hands it has committed what, in these moments of crisis, may be, without exaggeration, called its destinies. You cannot have the permission to constitute yourselves an occult Power. There is one voice which commands yours, if you be ever so much authorised, and that is the voice of public opinion. At the Hotel de Ville, as much as at the Palace of Versailles, we have urgent need to define the duty of each, and the situation of all. It is impossible that 7,000 men, not less unfortunately, should have been placed *hors de combat*, and that on the day on which we go to demand at whose door lies the guilt of the bloodshed, we should find ourselves in the presence of a—smoke! We demand then, formally, the immediate publicity of the sittings of the Commune. You are the only Chamber of Representatives that remains to us. Now, since the convocation of the States General, where is the one Chamber which has ever dared to deliberate in secret? The Legislative Body which followed the 2nd of December. See if the comparison tempts you! There was also the Council of the ten at Venice in the good time of the Bridge of Sighs; but you are more than ten, and we are not at Venice, although, alas! it is not in sighs that we are deficient."

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD—I beg pardon, Lord Sandhurst—has accepted the title of Vice-President of the East India Association, whose zealous Secretary, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, is about to proceed to India to stir up the slothful and gather in the sinews of war. Colonel Rathbone, whose articles upon Indian questions in the now defunct *Press* newspaper attracted at the time a good deal of attention, has also joined the Association, together with Mr. Justice Markby, Mr. Samuelson, M. P., and several other gentlemen of influence and distinction—notably, Sir David Wedderburn, who is on the Select Committee. I observe that the *Asiatic*—which means Mr. William Tayler, some time of Patna—is of opinion that the Indian public in demanding a Royal Commission would have done well to have co-operated with the above Association. Most persons would think that the Indian public was the best judge of its own wants and wishes, and that the proper function of the East India Association was to act as its mouthpiece at home. Instead of that, by its officious and premature action the Association has rendered a Royal Commission impossible. It would be well, therefore, that the people of India should bind over the Association to act as they desire and may direct, before they undertake to supply it with funds to go counter to their own demands. Had it not been for the East India Association and Professor Fawcett, a Royal Commission would almost certainly have been granted with power to take evidence in India. It is rather rich, therefore, to find these gentlemen taking credit to themselves for baffling a movement which would have been in the highest degree beneficial to India.—*London Letter in the Pioneer.*

OCCASIONAL NOTES

FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF APRIL 14.

RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF JEWS.

A SHORT time since it was reported that the Emperor of Russia, desirous of bringing about such an assimilation of the Jews in his dominion with the rest of his people as that which he imagined to exist in Germany, had issued certain very foolish and oppressive regulations as to the dress and particularly the hair of his male and female subjects belonging to the Jewish faith. Having "their hair cut short and their coats cut long" would, he calculated, make them fight like lions—for it was chiefly the bravery displayed by the Jewish soldiers in the late war which had inspired his Majesty with this sublime notion. But on second thoughts these measures, galling as they were, did not seem to suffice. A new, more oppressive, and at the same time utterly futile decree has emanated from his Majesty, ordering the Jews henceforth neither to pray in Hebrew nor in Polish, but in Russian. Anything more calculated to exasperate the orthodox Jews in his dominions and more difficult to enforce cannot be imagined. Even apart from the fact that no Jew is by any religious law bound to pray in a synagogue—praying with a congregation being merely recommended—and that a supervision of private devotion would be a rather troublesome task, his Majesty seems to forget that people need not open their lips when they pray; and whether the precentor sang in Timbuctoo or in Sanscrit, the individual worshipper may always stick to his Hebrew, even in those prayers which hitherto used to be recited loudly. And what will be done with those prayers which the Ritual insists upon being lutely "silent"?

THE LATE BOAT RACE.

As might be expected, there is a good deal of controversy as to the recent University boat-race, and the reasons why Cambridge won and Oxford lost. It appears to be a popular fallacy on the subject that the result of the contest proves that the style of Cambridge was superior to that of Oxford. All that the race proved was that in this particular instance a good example of a bad style of rowing was more effectual than a bad example of a good style. It was not that the general style of Oxford was bad, but that it was developed roughly and imperfectly, while, on the other hand, though the Cambridge style was not good in itself it was carried out in a manner which rendered it superior to the faulty performance of Oxford. If the Cambridge men run away with the idea that their style was perfect because they all worked together, they will pave the way for defeat. They wanted much more length, and more use of the legs and feet to keep hold of the stroke after they had taken hold of the beginning. If Oxford, because they have been beaten, think that they must change their general style, they will go from bad to worse. They must learn to do their work together instead of each "on his own hook," and to feather more skilfully. They all rowed the stroke home to the chest, but they did not all turn the oars for the feather at the same time with a clean drop of the wrist; then a turn bringing the oar out square before the feather was attempted at all. Oars that do not come out of the water together cannot start fair to get forward and into the water together. Let Oxford reform in this and be more careful of "time," yet not relinquish her old swing, reach, and dash. Let Cambridge copy Oxford in the latter points without abandoning the even finish and perfect unity wherein this this year lay her strength, and criticism will be at an end, for there will be no faults left to be pointed out.

RURAL MORALITY IN SCOTLAND.

Among a number of letters which we have received on the subject of the morals of the Scotch peasantry, there is one from a landed proprietor in a rural county returning a high proportion of illegitimate births, in which he gives an explanation of the peculiar habits of the people which seems to deserve attention. He denies that the high standard of illegitimacy is really a proof of immorality, and attributes it first to the marriage law of the country, and second—paradoxical as it may appear—to the virtue of the women. The fact that a man can at any time legitimize his children born out of wedlock by marrying the mother tends to diminish the stigma which would otherwise attach to these unions. The formal ceremony of marriage has just the same effect as regards the offspring whether it takes place before they are born or at any subsequent period, and the mother's conscience is soothed by this reflection; while as regards her own character she is potentially an honest woman, for she can be made so—as the phrase goes—whenever she and her lover agree to marry in due form. And as a rule a Scotchwoman of the lower orders is proverbially faithful to her lover, and ultimately marries him. Hence the connection which has subsisted previous to marriage really belongs, in a sense, to the matrimonial state, and amounts at least to a kind of betrothal which takes the edge off the discredit of the situation. There are two other facts bearing on this question which may be added to our correspondent's statement. One is, that a woman in the country districts of the North is really disgraced by an amour with any one above her own social position; and labourers hold that they cannot afford to marry unless they are sure to have children—so valuable is juvenile labour in agricultural operations.

THE SUMNER-FISH QUARREL.

Some fresh light has, says the *Nation*, been thrown on the causes of the great Sumner-Fish quarrel by the New Washington paper, the *Capitol*, whose account is said to be "semi-official." It appears to have arisen out of an ill-judged attempt of the foolish Fish to get Sumner to take the English mission and abandon his opposition to the San Domingo scheme. Sumner, of course, refused with a pitying smile. The unhappy Fish "left the house a baffled and a disappointed man," and then went to work to "insult" Mr. Motley. After the appearance of his letter to Moran, however, Fish did not dare to go near "the Old Bay State Lion" for some time, but at last mustered up courage to call at his den to meet Sir John Rose on official business. The evening passed not only quietly but even "intellectually and profitably," and Fish doubtless thought that he was forgiven and restored to favour. Far from it. After he had gone, Sumner sat down "after midnight in the quiet of his library," and considered his case afresh, and came to the conclusion that he ought still further to punish him. This cruel but just decision reached the house of Mr. Schenck was chosen for the execution of the sentence. The judge and culprit met there at dinner, and in the course of the meal poor Fish, little knowing what was in store for him, "made a frivolous remark about duck and partridge" across the table to the "Numidian Lion"—for as such it appears Mr. Sumner figured on this occasion, doubtless having ascertained that an "Old Bay State Lion" was, to say the least, an anomaly. "The lion" merely looked at him, and made no reply. "Fish's weak nature," says the chronicler, "felt the shock." Small blame to him, adds the *Nation*; whose nature wouldn't "feel the shock" if a Numidian lion looked at him in silence across a small table! The effect on American securities of this dreadful business has not yet been perceptible, but mighty agencies work slowly.

THE DEPORTATION OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

The horrors which take place in Europe at the present time are quite sufficient to engage our attention without its being directed to those which occur in obscure corners of the world; but if any person is not satisfied with all he has heard during the last few months, he will find in the correspondence relating to the deportation of South Sea Islanders, which has just been printed, much that will repay the trouble of perusal. Commander Palmer, of H.M.S. Rosario, in his letter to Commodore Lambert, dated "Vaté, New Hebrides, April 5, 1869," among many other terrible stories respecting the traffic in natives, gives the following statement of "Mummy," a native of Rotumah, as to the proceedings which took place on board the Young Australian in 1868:—

Was on board the Young Australian, Hovell, master, as one of the crew in October 1868. Three men were brought on board from Api Island (New Hebrides) in a boat; only two wished to come, the other jumped overboard and swam away. Boat pulled after him, and Sam (another Rotumah man, took a boat-hook, and hooked the swimming man down on his back. The second mate, Robert Lennie, a Frenchman, and called Bob, was in charge of the boat, and ordered all this to be done. The three men were then taken on board the Young Australian, the master, Hovell, giving them some cloth and mats. They were then sent down into the hold. There were natives already in the hold from Vaté, Tanna, and Rotumah, but none of these would allow these three men to come to their part of the hold. The wounded man demanded to be put on shore, and tried to get on deck but he was flung back again; he tried again to get up, but was again flung back. A general fight then took place in the hold, and arrows were shot about indiscriminately at both white men and natives; and David, another Rotumah man, was wounded. Heard Hovell call out to make them fast when they came on deck. The second mate, Bob, came aft and said, "Take guns and shoot them." Levinger say "Don't shoot, but make them fast;" they dare not go down into the hold to make them fast, so Levinger then say, "Shoot them in the legs but don't kill them." The three white men, Bob, Louis, and Antoine, all Frenchmen, had muskets, so had Jemmy, Rangi, and myself. A light was shown into the hold by means of a stick and cotton, and the three Api men were shot, dragged on deck, and thrown overboard. Only two were dead, one was still alive when thrown overboard. Never heard Hovell speak, except say, "Make them fast." The bodies were thrown overboard by the three Frenchmen. The vessel was at anchor at the time.

At the conclusion of his letter Commander Palmer says—

Although your orders to me are simply to collect evidence, I should deem my duty unfulfilled if I failed to state my opinion that the traffic in natives as at present carried on is in no way removed from a regular slave trade, and consequently cannot fail to be productive of the very worst results to the natives themselves, as well as to those who have devoted their lives to the task of bringing them under the influence of civilization, and, by the Divine blessing, to Christianity. Many hopeful young men have been seduced or torn away from their homes who were under the beneficial influence of the missionaries: husbands have been taken from their wives, and daughters from parents; many have been brutally treated, and some murdered in cold blood by men calling themselves Englishmen and professing Christianity. Moreover, these pirates and slavers have openly said that the demand for cheap labour is so great in Queensland and Figi that they must and will have the natives; and they do not care for men-of-war, but will if necessary put on fast steamers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MR. MAINE ON ANCIENT SOCIETY.

(*Examiner*, April 8.)

"Village-Communities in the East and West." By Professor H. S. Maine. Murray.

FEW persons are aware of the immense value of the historical method of viewing legal questions that has been introduced to English jurists by Professor Maine. His remarkable work on 'Ancient Law' startled the students of jurisprudence, not less by the extreme skill with which the fragments of ancient Roman law were connected with ill-understood institutions in the more backward races of the present day, than by the valuable light which it threw upon much controverted questions. Amidst the conflicting tendencies of modern civilisation, the touchstone of antiquity often enables us to predict which of them will disappear, and which will actively determine the future. One great lesson taught by Professor Maine was the dissolution of custom and paternal despotism as the cohesive element in society, and the substitution of contract and individual freedom and responsibility. That topic receives some fresh illustrations in the present work; but the main subject is an expansion of a theme distinctly enunciated in the 'Ancient Law,' but now strengthened by a more intimate acquaintance with the village-communities of India—namely, the origin of private property. The historical value of the discussion rests on an assumption that ought to be distinctly stated, although it is one that can hardly be denied by any one who is familiar with Professor Maine's former book;—it is to infer the ancient form of an existing institution, not only from historical records, but from analogous examples still to be found in the world. Such a method rests upon the uniformity of social phenomena, and the belief that the higher forms have grown out of the lower, instead of supposing that the lower are a departure from the higher.

The speculations of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and the other partisans of the theory that society was based originally on contract, and by the willing submission of independent units to a central authority in order to escape the perils of anarchy, were consistently applied by them to the origin of property. Individual and absolute ownership was considered the original and primitive form of property. Professor Maine contested that view in his 'Ancient Law,' and the present work is a more ample and developed confirmation of his own theory. He holds that property was originally held in common, and the stages by which it passed into individual ownership form one of the most instructive studies in legal history. The interest of the question turns chiefly upon the ownership of land; for until modern times other kinds of property were of far less importance. In agricultural communities, such as those of India, and the ancient Germans and Scandinavians, there is little to quarrel over except the land. It appears, then, that we must go to the village-communities to ascertain the ancient ideas on the holding of property in land. On this subject Professor Maine quotes the results of Von Maurer's investigation into the remnants of communistic usages in England and the Teutonic nations, and compares them with the facts he has been able to ascertain in regard to the village-communities in India.

The ancient Teutonic community consisted of a number of families inhabiting a township or village, surrounded by a common or waste, held in mixed ownership by the whole village, and an arable area, cultivated in lots appropriated to the several families. Each family was governed by a head or *paterfamilias*, who exercised despotic authority over its inmates, and whose house could not be entered even by officers of the law. The arable mark or area assigned to each family was in theory cut out of the common or waste mark. It was commonly divided into three great fields, each of the fields in turn lying fallow for one year. In each of those fields, every head of a household had an equal portion assigned to him, which he cultivated with the assistance of his sons and slaves. Anciently those assignments were periodically redistributed, according to the changes in the families, and the custom is found in the Russian villages to the present day. It is well known that analogous usages prevailed in the Saxon period in England, but it has been generally supposed that the Norman conquest was followed by a complete revolution in the tenure of land. This opinion is now proved to be erroneous. Traces of the ancient Teutonic system are found extensively. "In almost all parts of the country, in the midland and eastern counties particularly, but also in the west—in Wiltshire, for example—in the south, as in Surrey, in the north, as in Yorkshire, there are extensive open and common fields. Out of 316 parishes in Northamptonshire, 89 are in this condition; more than 100 in Oxfordshire; about 50,000 acres in Warwickshire; in Berkshire, half the county; more than half of Wiltshire; in Huntingdonshire, out of a total area of 240,000 acres, 130,000 were commonable meadows, commons, and common fields."

The great change that passed over the ancient communism may be described in technical language as a transition from the mark to the manor, from a democratic organism of family landholders to an autocratic body under a lord of a manor. The manor contained "tenemental" lands, held by freemen, in most cases the successors of the village-communities, and "the lord's domain," tilled by slaves, who afterwards developed into copyholders. The most important result of this change was that the lord seized the waste or common land, although he did not succeed in disengaging it from the rights of the freemen to pasture and gathering firewood. Professor Maine's conclusion is as follows: "The encroachments of the lord were in proportion to the want of certainty in the rights of the community. Into the grass land he intruded more than into the arable land; into the waste much more than into either. The conclusion suggested to my mind is that, in succeeding to the legislative power of the old community, he was enabled to appropriate to himself such of its rights as were not immediately valuable, and which, in the event of their becoming valuable, required legislative adjustment to settle the mode of enjoying them." This conclusion is, at the present moment, of great practical importance. Thousands and thousands of acres of commons have been filched from the public, and "enclosure" is still the cry. Before all the waste lands are swallowed up by private landholders, the public may well inquire whether they have not as good a right to succeed to the village-communities as lords of manors. The lord is, and has been from the first, an usurper; where lands have been enclosed and capital spent upon them it might be harsh to evict them, even with compensation; but they should not be allowed to enclose another acre. They have done nothing more to the commons than to the bed of the ocean or the bleak sides of mountains to create a right of property in them; their claim has no more foundation in history than it has in justice, and it ought to be disallowed. Here, then, is practical work for our "Reds." Let an agitation be raised to save the commons.

Reverting to the historical question, what were the immediate benefits or evils resulting from the substitution of the manor for the mark, Professor Maine mentions two points. He thinks that the liberation of the lord from the trammels of communistic cultivation gave him a great advantage in bringing waste lands under cultivation. This we should be more easily reconciled to, if it were not that the "improvement" was taken out of the hard labour of serfs. Another thing was the tendency of the village-communities to become exclusive and oligarchical. They tended, owing to the pressure of population, to degenerate into monopolies. While it must be admitted that such communities, based on custom, are not favourable to progress and give no stimulus to invention, yet there is another side of the question. The "improvements" of the lord ended in monopolising the land and exacting a market-rent for the use of it, in consequence of which the labourers were exposed to the danger of pauperism. Speaking of a similar phenomenon in India, Professor Maine says "It is identical with that terrible problem of pauperism which began to press on English statesmen as soon as the old English cultivating groups began distinctly to fall to pieces." Pauperism, certainly, is a fearful price to pay for our grand, old nobility. Let us compare what Professor Maine says of the peasant-proprietary created in some parts of India. "This system, of which the chief seat was the province of Madras, has, in my opinion, been somewhat unjustly decried. Now that it has been modified in some details, and that some mistakes first committed have been corrected, there is no more prosperous population in India than that which has been placed under it." Such opinions coming from a late member of the Legislative Council of India, a man of calm and large philosophic insight, perfectly free, so far as may be judged, from any Radical prejudices, and nurtured in the Conservative atmosphere of law, are very hopeful. They show the results to which a dispassionate observer of the facts of history is driven when he approaches the subject with impartiality, with immense learning, and with a philosophical capacity to which few equals in this country can be named.

We ought not to part from this volume without noticing the valuable remarks of the first chapters on "Law Sources in India." Professor Maine points out that the Laws of Manu, the codified law, are a very small portion of the legal wealth of the country. Beyond that sacerdotal congeries of rules, there is a great multitude of legal customs, varying to some extent for each community, and this customary law is of far more practical importance than the codified law. The laws of Manu profess to be of divine origin: in other words, they were imposed on the people of India by the triumph of the Brahminical caste. They are characterised by an attempt to give a sacerdotal basis to customary law. Thus "the right of inheritance, according to Hindoo law, is wholly regulated with reference to the spiritual benefits to be conferred on the deceased proprietor." Also "the extraordinary harshness of the Hindoo textwriter to widows is of sacerdotal origin." The disabilities of widows have no authority in the ancient records. Such a fact is very striking. It reminds us of the hostile attitude of the Christian fathers towards woman, from which the anomalies in her position in modern times have arisen. Sacerdotalism draws its strength from the ascetic disposition, and asceticism—like the opposite extreme of sensualism—is most injurious to the interests of women.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

AN EASTER SURVEY OF THE LONDON THEATRE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 10.)

THE Haymarket presents to its holiday patrons an attractive entertainment which has long since secured a large share of public favour. Mr. W. S. Gilbert's cleverly written three-act comedy of "The Palace of Truth," produced last November, will be represented for the 122nd time, in conjunction with Mr. Theyre Smith's sparkling comedietta of "Uncle's Will," which has attained even greater longevity. The effect of appealing to the "eternal veracities" is most pleasantly illustrated in the fairy comedy, which reaches a high literary standard, and, unexceptionable in its moral tendency, affords a pure delight to an intelligent auditory. A cast including Mr. Buckstone, Miss Robertson, Mr. W. Kendal, Mrs. Chippendale, and Mr. Clark, gives the piece every histrionic advantage; whilst Miss Caroline Hill, Miss Fanny Gwynne, and Mr. Everill, though not in possession of the more prominent characters, display some excellent acting. The purpose of the comedy is to illustrate the wide distinction which occasionally exists between what we think and what we say. Compelled by the influences of the enchanted palace to tell the truth against their inclination, the earnest lover is enforced to confess that he has been chiefly prompted by vanity, the honey-tongued courtier turns out to be a blunt and outspoken boor, the musical connoisseur can hardly tell the treble from the bass, and the surly cynic proves to be the gentlest of the throng. Moreover, the coquette is compelled to reveal all her artifices, and admit the object of them, whilst the apparently sincere woman is shown to have profited by a stolen talisman which has exempted her from the spell influencing the others. The only one whose candour bears the test is the Princess, whose deep but undemonstrative affection is favourably contrasted with the false and fulsome protestations of her vain admirer. The final assurance, "I love you, Philamir—be satisfied," conveys the point of a charming play, remarkable for its skilful and delicate workmanship. The fifth morning performance of "The Palace of Truth" will be given on Saturday next, and it should be noted that the fairy comedy can only be represented during the remainder of the present month, as Mr. Sothern returns to the theatre on the 1st of May, when that favourite actor will appear, for the first time in London, as the hero of Mr. Byron's new play, called "An English Gentleman."

The Olympic continues to present a programme which has been proved to be acceptable to its patrons. Preceded by a farce, Mr. R. Reece's fairy play of "Perfect Love; or, Oberon's Triumph," will be repeated, in conjunction with Mr. Halliday's adaptation from "The Old Curiosity Shop," entitled "Nell." Mr. Reece has taken a tender care of the old legend of Sir Huon of Bordeaux, and the dialogue has a literary merit not always found in association with pieces of a spectacular kind. The fairy play has been moreover placed on the stage with considerable taste as well as liberal expenditure, and some of the scenic changes are remarkable as mechanical triumphs over the difficulties presented by a small stage. Mr. Halliday's dramatic adaptation of Charles Dickens' charming novel has enjoyed a prosperous career since last November, and it has gained in interest by the compression to which it has been since subjected. Mr. George Belmore, an actor of remarkable talent in seizing the points of a character, gives an admirable embodiment of the old grandfather; and the Quilp of Mr. John Clarke is a forcible delineation which will not be soon forgotten. The last nights of "Nell" are now announced. A morning performance will take place on Saturday, when "Perfect Love" and Mr. H. T. Craven's comedy of "Milky White" will constitute the programme.

The Strand retains possession of Mr. Arthur Sketchley's amusing comedy of "Up in the World," which will be repeated in association with Mr. Farnie's burlesque of "The Idle 'Prentice." The comedy brought out nine weeks ago well deserves the popularity it has attained, and it has conspicuously brought forward the talent of Mr. H. Paulton as the representative of Uncle Sedley, the sound-headed and good-hearted old market gardener, who appears at the end of each act, first showing his contempt for the follies of fashion, next his delight at finding his enriched relatives have become aware of the false friends fluttering round them, and finally saving them by his sagacity from the troubles they have brought upon themselves by an ambition to live in style; Mrs. Raymond, as the wife of the retired potato salesman, who regrets in Belgravia the happiness enjoyed in the Borough Market; and Miss Jessie Anstiss, who represents the heartless woman of fashion, merit distinct recognition; whilst the entire performance is highly creditable to the Strand Company. "The Idle 'Prentice," brought out last September, and now revived, sets forth the iniquities of Jack Sheppard, and may be regarded as a quizzical commentary on the pages of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's once-popular novel. As the burlesque brings into active requisition the limbs and voices of the active actresses engaged at this theatre, its hold on the favour of the frequenters may be satisfactorily explained.

The Prince of Wales's needs no other attraction than the popular comedy of "Ours," which, reproduced in December last, has ever since maintained its restored position in the playbill. Judging from the full and fashionable houses, this delightful work of the dramatist, whose untimely decease we have so lately had to mourn, may safely be trusted to sustain the fortunes of the theatre during the remainder of the season. An entirely new interest has been imparted to Mr. T. W. Robertson's comedy by the finished acting of Mr. Bancroft, who now portrays the rich brewer, Hugh Chalcot, regarding every benevolent impulse as an indication of moral weakness. The Muscovite Prince, bright with diplomatic polish, so artistically delineated by Mr. Hare, remains a prominent feature of the cast, and, now happily restored to health, Miss Marie Wilton (Mrs. Bancroft) endows Mary Netley with all that wealth of animation which has afforded such boundless enjoyment to all who have been fortunately enabled to participate in its distribution. No more delightful entertainment can be imagined than the representation of this clever comedy, which, presenting types of existing character, glows with all the sparkling wit of the elder dramatists. A new comedietta from the pen of Mr. Theyre Smith, who has shown such a bright fancy in the little piece of "Uncle's Will," still running a prosperous career at the Haymarket, will be presented as a prelude to the comedy. It is entitled "Cut off with a Shilling," and will include in its cast Miss Carlotta Addison, whose return to the theatre will be heartily welcomed, and Mr. Collette and Mr. Montgomery.

The Vaudeville is most satisfactorily supplied with a programme abundantly demonstrating the distinctive talents of the respective lessees—Messrs. H. J. Montague, D. James, and T. Thorne. The theatre, which has now been in existence twelve months, has been especially fortunate in acquiring possession of such a charming comedy as "Two Roses," already represented more than 260 nights, and likely to complete an entire year of existence The merits of Mr. Albery's piece have repeatedly received recognition; but the freshness of fancy which he has displayed in this production might well invite repeated eulogies. Admirably supported by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Irving, Mr. George Honey, Mr. Thomas Thorne, and the other members of this well-selected company, the "Two Roses" have been so carefully attended to that, though they blossomed so long ago as last June, not a fading tint is likely to be perceptible next Midsummer Day. A morning performance of the comedy will take place on Saturday.

The Royalty holds forth the promise of another extravaganza from the pen of Mr. R. Reece, [which is to be entitled "Little Robin Hood; or, Quite an Yew Bow." In the meantime, however, the new comedy, "Behind a Mask," possesses all the requisites for entertaining the public who may seek dramatic amusement in the region of Soho. There is considerable freshness in the treatment of the story if not in the subject, and the piece, in some respects, possesses marked merit. The fullest justice is rendered to the comedy by the performers. Miss Henrietta Hodson has never played with so much force and delicacy as may be now seen in her embodiment of the young actress, Josephine Bellingham; and Mr. A. Wood as the manager, Mr. C. Flockton as his old prompter and factotum—a capital bit of character—and Mr. Oliver Summers as a tall military swell, utterly unable to identify himself with the Spanish don he is asked to represent in the amateur performance, are admirable delineations of their kind.

The Royal Court Theatre, the youngest of our dramatic establishments, reserves for Saturday next the production of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new fairly tale, illustrated with music by Alberto Randegger. In the interval, "Randall's Thumb" and "Dr. Davey" will maintain their place in the programme. The comedy has the advantage of a capital cast, and the earnest acting of Mr. Righton and Mr. Hermann Vezin, the rollicking assurance of Mr. Belford, the delicate prettiness of Miss Kate Bishop, the hilarity of Miss Eleanor Bufton, the practised art of Mrs. Stephen and Mr. Matthews, and the vivacious pertinacity of Miss Brennan, Frank cannot fail to delight the audience. The abolition of all fees and the removal of other abuses which have crept into theatrical establishments may be recognised as a most commendable characteristic of the management.

The Holborn Amphitheatre is always popular at holiday time, and with the wonderful "Lulu," the equestrian goat, and the marvellous acrobatic monkeys, the programme is at the present period singularly attractive. The entertainment has the especial advantage of being universally intelligible. As music appeals to every ear, so a performance of this description appeals to every eye. Those who have scruples about theatres and eschew music halls can meet on the common ground of the circus as on neutral territory. Morning performances are given on Wednesday and Saturday.

The Surrey has reverted to the "legitimate," owing to an engagement formed with Mr. Charles Dillon, and "King Lear" and "Macbeth" again figure in the bills after a long interval. Mr. Charles Dillon, who has a wide popularity in this country, and whose merits as a tragedian have been made known throughout both hemispheres, has been already received by a Surrey audience with cordial favour. Besides renewing their acquaintance with the Shakspearian plays, visitors to the Surrey will have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Dillon as Belphegor, one of the best and most impressive of his assumptions.

The Victoria has for its Easter attraction a drama illustrative of Californian adventure, written by Mr. T. Mead, and entitled, "The King of the Golden Sands; or, the Whirlpool of Wealth." Mr. R. Soutar's extravaganza of "Robin Hood" will be the afterpiece.

Sadler's Wells, which opens under the management of Mr. D. J. Lewis, presents Mr. Fairclough as Hamlet, and introduces Mdlle. Legrand, of the Odéon, to the English stage, as Ophelia.

The Royal Alfred commences a new season with Mr. Dion Boucicault's popular drama of "The Colleen Bawn." The Royalty burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan," with Miss M. Oliver and Mr. F. Dewar in their original characters, will increase the attractions of the bill.

The Philharmonic, Islington, the most recent instance of the change of a music hall into a theatre, continues the career of the famous opera bouffe of "The Grand Duchess," in which Miss Emily Soldene so effectively represents the character of the amorous Duchess. A new extravaganza, entitled "Nightingale's Wooing," will be produced as the Easter novelty. The authorship is ascribed to a couple of young authors who desire to be known as Frank Arlon and Arthur Rushton. Mr. W. C. Levey, the clever musical conductor of Drury-lane Theatre, has composed some original melodies for the songs introduced, and Miss Hetty Tracey will be added to the company, whilst the ballet of the establishment will be largely augmented.

The Standard also offers for its holiday programme Offenbach's "Grand Duchess," which will be sustained, as on former occasions here, by Miss Julia Mathews and the clever Payne Family from Covent-garden. The East London presents a new drama of a highly sensational kind, called "The Double Event." The Britannia produces a fairy legendary drama called "Truth; or the Spells of Love." And the Grecian revives Mr. Dion Boucicault's famous racing drama of "Flying Scud."

MARINE DISASTERS.

(*Standard*, April 11.)

WE now proceed to sum up, as briefly as possible, the general results obtained from our examination of the statistics contained in the Wreck Return of the Board of Trade. And first with regard to that more simple branch of the inquiry which deals only with collisions. Casualties of this class, amounting in the year 1868 alone to 379, and averaging, one with another, about one per diem, we have examined, we think, almost every point of view which a practised ingenuity could suggest as likely to cast any fresh light upon the question of their origin; and with two thoroughly consistent, we should rather say with two thoroughly complementary, results. The first that every characteristic of time and circumstance which would naturally have been predicated of such accidents is simply reversed, the number of casualties being in precisely inverse ratio to the conditions of danger under which they occur; the second, that their ratio to the carelessness, recklessness, or stupidity of those concerned is just as precisely direct. The latter causes furnish us, as we have seen, with very nearly a collision a day; the former with very little more than one a week.

To what are we to attribute such an inversion of the conditions attendant on so very simple a phenomenon? These casualties, as they are somewhat euphemistically termed, are no such trifling matters as to render the inquiry into their mysterious origin an affair of mere valueless speculation, far less to excuse or even account for the default to which they are due. In the year 1868 alone no fewer than 86 lives were thus sacrificed, and nearly double that number in the preceding year; whilst not a collision takes place without placing in jeopardy property ranging in value from a thousand to a hundred thousand pounds. And yet the more the statistics before us are examined the less do they yield any satisfactory explanation. Our seas are "crowded" doubtless, compared with the wide ocean, where a ship may steer on a fair course for days and weeks, and even months at a time without sighting so much as a sail; but they are not crowded in the sense in which we should apply the term, we will not say to a London street, but to the most ordinary country road. All other conditions peculiar to locomotion on the seas have also been carefully examined, and with an equally negative result; and so impossible does it seem to account for actual results from any ordinary or apparent hypothesis that ingenious minds have set themselves to find some occult and artificial difference between the navigation of the land and that of the sea, and the "rule of the road" has been got up as the real delinquent, the true cause of most, if not all, of these hitherto inscrutable disasters.

Let us see. The existing rule provides that "if two steam-ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both are to be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other." Now, it certainly does appear to us that, as Mr. Gray—who is certainly not without a sense of humour—drily puts it, "there would be only one other way to provide for the difficulty, and to prevent the collision of ships meeting, and that would be to provide that each shall pass on the starboard side of the other. This would certainly be different from the present rule, but it would neither be more simple nor more effectual." Assuredly not; it would simply be the substituting for one arbitrary rule, to which the whole of civilised mankind—quartermasters and officers of the watch apparently alone excepted—are already accustomed, another rule equally arbitrary and very much less generally familiar. The case lies in the smallest conceivable nutshell. When two moving bodies—ships, carriages, or people—meet in the road face to face, they must, if they wish to avoid running into one another, pass either on each other's right hand or on each other's left. The former is the course adopted by riders and drivers in England, and nowhere else. The latter is the course adopted in England by foot passengers, and elsewhere by all the world. It is also the rule adopted for observance at sea, where all the helmsman has to do is to remember that in meeting another steamer he is to act precisely as though he were meeting her helmsman in Ratcliff-highway, and port his helm sufficiently to pass by her on his own starboard hand. By what possible process a simpler or easier rule could be evoked out of the combined ingenuity of practical and theoretical mankind we must confess ourselves at some loss to imagine.

Vast, however, is the dulness of mankind, and it may no doubt be within the bare verge of possibility that here and there an able seaman, warranted competent to hand reef and steer—nay, even an officer duly certified to take charge of a steamer's deck—may find himself by some congenital defect incapable of grasping at first sight this not very recondite rule. But the paternal kindness of the Board of Trade does not abandon even such very woolly-headed sheep as these. If anything short of a surgical operation will reach the intelligence of this imaginary quartermaster, Mr. Gray is determined that the fact shall be accomplished, and the appropriate instrumentality of the birch not being available he falls back upon the more modern methods of the "Memoria Technica," and appeals first to his pupil's eye, and then to his ear. The "Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," published with all official solemnity by authority of the Board of Trade, are duly furnished—first, with pictures of little steamers falling in with a succession of red and green lights, separate and in combination, approaching from every possible direction and comporting themselves now rightly, now wrongly, with the consequent results; and, secondly, with a very ingenious little set of nautical nursery rhymes, metrically rendered for the benefit of the nautical babes of foreign lands into Swedish, Danish, German, and Italian, and running in the original simplicity of the English service as follows:—

> "When both side lights you see a head
> Port your helm, and show yours red.
> Green to green—or red to red—
> Perfect safety—go ahead.
>
> "If to your starboard red appear,
> It is your duty to keep clear,
> To act as judgment says is proper,
> To port, or starboard, back, or stop her.
>
> "But when upon your port is seen
> A steamer's starboard light of green,
> There's not so much for you to do,
> For green to port keeps clear of you.
>
> "Both in safety and in doubt
> Always keep a good look-out,
> In danger, with no room to turn,
> Ease her! stop her! go astern!"

If after this any boy of ten years old fails to understand the "rule of the road at sea," we should recommend an early application for admission to Earlswood as the only remedy suitable to his case.

Once more, then, we are driven back upon the conclusion that, so far at all events as collisions are concerned, there must be something outside of, and distinct from, any recognisable condition of life upon the sea, to account for an average of disaster which entails losses so grievous in kind and so enormous in extent, and for which the apparent conditions of the life afford no solution. Let us see how far that same inference is suggested by the facts before us bearing upon casualties of other descriptions.

And here, too, as in the former case, the results of our investigations prove to be of an almost wholly negative description. We have examined from every possible point of view the 1868 casualties due to causes other than those which, at the rate of more than four for every working day of the year, took place during 1868. But we have learned from the examination nothing or next to nothing of their real origin. All that we have learned is that they cannot be accounted for by any direct reference either to the size or the age of the vessel themselves, or to anything in the condition of the weather or atmosphere at the time of their occurrence. One transient gleam of light seemed for a moment to break on our investigations as we learned that westerly gales were more destructive than those from the east, but it was at once obscured again by the seriously antagonistic fact that the east coast showed a higher rate of fatality than the west. The only really direct result we have obtained, apart from sheer negligence and ignorance, is that of the bearing upon the dangers incurred from the nature of the cargo carried and the trade in which the vessels is engaged. It is a clue so far, apparently slight enough, but as the only clue we have as yet been able to obtain, it is worth while to ascertain at least the direction in which it appears to lead.

We find then that the maximum of casualties, other than collisions, occurred in the case of vessels loaded with coal. It is true that at first sight the increase in the annual number of these casualties to vessels thus laden during the last ten years would hardly appear to have kept pace with that in the case of vessels engaged in other trades, the number in 1868 being only 640, as against 537 in the year 1859. But this comparatively low rate of increase is fully accounted for by the fact that during the intervening period a very great change has taken place in the sea collier trade. The increased size of the vessels now employed and the almost general introduction of screw steamers in place of the heavy sailing brigs and schooners by which the service was formerly carried on has resulted rather in a reduction than in an extension of the number of vessels employed, and the relative percentage of annual loss is thus fully, if not more than fully, sustained. Next to coal in the category of cargo under which results the highest average of loss come stone, slate, bricks, lime, clay, metallic ores, and grain—all cargoes of a similar description in one particular, and that the significant one that from their relative proportions of bulk and weight, a much heavier cargo can be stowed in a given space than is the case with merchandise of any other description. In other and plainer words the one condition we have as yet been able to discover having a direct relation to the number of losses occurring, and under it is the comparative amount of facility the nature of the cargo carried affords for overloading.

And here we are at once brought face to face with that important and intricate branch of our subject which deals with the vexed questions of registration and classification. Not, indeed, that we need necessarily look for the solution of the question of overloading in any artificial difficulty of the kind. The temptation to get out of a vessel the building of which cost £10,000 the work and, therefore, the profit which could only fairly be got out of a vessel the building of which would cost £15,000 is a common temptation enough and one calling for no particular explanation. But it is precisely because of the very simplicity and universality that the whole system of classification and registration has been devised to meet and counteract it. That it has utterly failed to do so is sufficiently obvious. We are not by any means without grounds for the belief that so far from diminishing it has actually aggravated the evil. To ascertain, then, the causes of this failure and the manner in which they may be removed is clearly a point of the very first importance, and with this branch of our subject we propose to deal in our next article.

THE DUTCH REPUBLICS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(*Examiner*, April 8.)

"The Dutch Republics of South Africa." Three letters to R. N. Fowler, Esq., M.P., and Charles Baxton, Esq., M.P. By F. W. Chesson. Tweedie.

"Two Years North of the Orange River." A Story of Every-Day Life and Work among the South African Tribes, from 1859 to 1869. By John Mackenzie, of the London Missionary Society. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.

THE history of English colonisation and colonial government deserves more attention than it generally receives. If a due admixture of light and shade is necessary to the making of an effective picture, both are certainly here furnished in abundance. The history tells of patient heroism and wise benevolence, of bold adventure and of triumphant battling with every sort of difficulty, that stir in us a reasonable pride in our nationality; it tells also of folly, fraud, and cruelty that fill every one with shame who is honest enough to see them as they are. That many, both at home and in the colonies, have not that honesty, is almost the worst feature of all. There would be less significance in the things themselves, and far greater hope of their speedy avoidance, if such temporary outbursts of Christian and gentlemanly atrocity as the Jamaica outrages and such constant exercise of brutal authority as appears in our treatment of the Maories, were not, at any rate, tolerated by the majority of our countrymen and indirectly approved by the nation at large. Yet we would fain hope that the approval comes only of ignorance, and that, if matters can be shown to Englishmen in their true light, there is good chance of a better state of things being introduced. Therefore every book like Mr. Chesson's eloquent and forcible little work is to be welcomed, and the stray passages of solid information that are mixed up with its profuse narrative of small missionary exploits give a value to the whole of Mr. Mackenzie's larger volume.

The history of European policy in South Africa is hardly less ugly than the history of European policy in West Africa, though it must be admitted that England had less share in the authorship of wrong-doing among Kaffirs, Hottentots, and Bushmen than among the miscellaneous tribes vaguely described as Negroes. Englishmen began the slave-trade; but Englishmen only succeeded to an inheritance of murderous and tyrannical warfare in the Cape districts. And now the murder and tyranny that still prevail in these parts are only permitted, and—since the last Kaffir war at least—not much perpetrated, by Englishmen. From 1659, when the first party of Dutch Colonists at the Cape of Good Hope began to rob, flog, and kill the Hottentots, down to 1815, when the colony became British property, there were five generations of almost unrivalled atrocity in misrule; and, when the change was made, the new lords of the country found themselves embarrassed by the presence of multitudes of slaves who had been taught but one lesson, to hate and overreach their cruel masters, and by great tribes of Kaffirs and others who had to be described as "irreclaimable, barbarous, and perpetual enemies." Colonel Graham and his lot entered gaily upon the work that fell to them; but the sport was only allowed to continue for seven-and-thirty years, and in part only for a shorter time. In 1834 the slaves in Cape Colony were liberated, and in 1852 the last Kaffir war was concluded. Since then, the actual wrong-doers have been, not Englishmen, but Dutchmen.

It is against them that Mr. Chesson brings his bill of attainder. The Boers, who felt themselves aggrieved by the abolition of slavery, had gradually migrated north of the Orange River, and there, during some years, maintained a mutinous independence. In 1852 the inhabitants of the more northern half of the district were allowed to be formally independent, and were organised as the Trans-Vaal Republic, subject only to two praiseworthy stipulations. One clause of the treaty provided that "no slavery is or shall be permitted or practised in the country to the north of the Vaal River by the emigrant farmers;" another, that "all trade in ammunition with the native tribes is prohibited both by the British Government and the emigrant farmers on both sides of the Vaal River." Two years later a kindred independence, subject to similar conditions, was granted to the residents between the Vaal and the Orange River, whose territory was known as the Orange River Free State. Mr. Chesson complains, and clearly shows, that the conditions have been systematically violated, and he urges with good reason that there is ground, at any rate, for expostulation on the part of the British Government. Slavery is persistently carried on, and, by supplying arms and ammunition to the lawless natives, they are encouraged to slaughter one another and to breed mischief among the white men:

"The truth is that Great Britain has assumed duties and responsibilities in South Africa which she cannot abandon. She cannot, with honour, cease to protect the natives whom she has conquered, and whose territories—so far as it has suited her own pleasure and interest—she has seized. From the time that she subjugated the Kaffirs and extended her dominion into the interior of that great continent, which is no longer a *terra incognita*, she came under a bond to impart to them a superior civilization. She had a perfect right to consult her own ideas of policy when the question simply was whether she should continue to recognise the Boers as subjects of the British Crown. But when she surrendered her sovereignty over her Dutch subjects she could not with justice withdraw her protecting arm from the native tribes when they were assailed by the lawless violence of men whom she had released from their allegiance. The fact that, in the treaties which she entered into with the two Dutch Republics, she directly stipulated with them that the enslavement of the coloured race should for ever be prohibited was in itself a recognition on her part of this paramount duty. The treaty has been shamelessly violated; it is her duty to enforce it, and to insist that the plighted words of nations shall not become "false as dicers' oaths." The Trans-Vaal Boers are in league with the Portuguese slave-traders on the East Coast. Together they foment those inter-tribal wars which are the great feeders of the external slave-trade and make the European "soul merchant" a far more revolting being than the lowest type of the negro race. The Trans-Vaal slaveholders have been accustomed to buy a portion of the "black ivory" from the Portuguese who are well content to find a convenient market for their human chattels. It is possible that Portugal may assist her accomplice to obtain a port in Delagoa Bay, but at present the Boers can only carry on their intercourse with the outer world through British territory. We are masters of the sea, and masters also of those markets (at least of powder and shot) from which the Boers draw their supplies. Long ago Dr. Livingstone pointed out that we might soon bring the offenders to terms by prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the sale to them of arms and ammunition, or by declaring free trade in those articles as respects the natives, and no longer giving to the stronger party a monopoly of the means of destruction. It is probable that so extreme a measure would be unnecessary if England, in the person of her representative, the Governor of the Cape Colony, would only exert her moral influence on the side of justice. If the facts are denied, let Her Majesty's representative despatch a Commission of Inquiry to Potchefstroom, where abundant evidence to prove the truth of the allegation against the authorities and people of the Republic will be forthcoming. But the facts are not denied. The plea set up by the Boers is, that the children they enslave are destitute, and their enforced labour prompted by motives of humanity. The facts which the Boers conceal are, that the children have been made orphans by Dutch rifles, and that the Kaffir cattle (which might have supplied them with food) have been carried off to swell the colonial herds."

That paragraph contains the pith of Mr. Chesson's argument, and his volume furnishes abundant evidence of the truth of his allegations. They certainly need looking into, and we trust that the book may have some effect upon English opinion.

Mr. Mackenzie's narrative of missionary work in the same district gives all the more important corroboration of the same view, because its evidence of Dutch cruelty and of native suffering is given incidentally, while other and, as he thinks, more important information about his own adventures, and the number and disposition of his converts, is being provided. This extract is significant in more ways than one:—

"The frontier Dutchman prefers the Old to the New Testament. He is at home among the wars of the Israelites with the doomed inhabitants of the Promised Land. And no one who has freely and for years mingled with this people can doubt that they have persuaded themselves by some wonderful mental process that they are God's chosen people, and that the blacks are the wicked and condemned Canaanites over whose heads the Divine anger lowers continually. Accordingly, in their wars with the natives, the question of religion is at once brought into continual and prominent mention. Dutchmen will tell you that in a certain engagement the "heathen" loss was so many, and there were so many Christians *murdered*. Worship is conducted in the laager or camp by some official of the church, who probably exercises military rule as well. In their prayers the language of the heroes of the Old Testament is freely appropriated; they are God's people, and their enemies are His enemies."

Mr. Mackenzie considers that form of faith "affecting," and admires the "devout" Boer; but there can be no doubt as to the mischievous tendency of a form of belief that apes the pious vices of the Hebrew conquerors of Canaan.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1745 The Tweed, Stuart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1389 Hydrabad, Holmwood—W. Nicol & Co.
987 Red Cross, Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

893 City of Pekin, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co.
508 France, Exmellin—George Lockhart & Co.
982 Nada (s), Winckler.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1080 Americana, France—Cowasjee M. Dubash.
955 Andaman, Collin—Lyon & Co.
1182 Ashgrove, Fon—M. Nusserwanjee.
1337 Baron Macaulay, Cunningham—Lawrence & Co.
1011 City of Berlin, Warden, W. Nicol & Co.
1594 Euxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1173 Evelyn, Boag—Volkart Brothers.
1165 Gatineau, Cumming—Lawrence & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Stenhouse & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
399 Jourdain, Annandeau—Captain.
1279 Kirkwood, Nobbs—Wallace & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Peterson—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1237 Macedon, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1704 Persia, Ellison—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Ascar, Powels—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1087 Rinaldo, Hoase—W. Nicol & Co.
1191 Robert Kerr, Hunter—Lawrence & Co.
1152 Romania, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1010 Seaforth, Woodward—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
866 Shiraz (s), Templeton—W. Nicol & Co.
1088 St. Fillans, Nelson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1386 Sydney Dacres, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.
1278 Tennyson, Hawkins—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1453 Virago (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Smith—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1393 William Fairbairn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

938 Barham, Phillips—Volkart Brothers.
494 Kingdom O' Fife.
740 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

810 Donna Maria, Meekle—Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

725 Nimrod, Pearse—Blay & Mackintosh.

FOR CALCUTTA.

717 Abyssinia (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA MADRAS.

1067 Glen Isla, Nacoda—H. M. Sedick.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1217 Sunda (s), Coats—P. & O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

560 Anna Henderson, Henderson—Wallace & Co.
377 New Margaret, Wright—Blay & Mackintosh.
983 St. Bernard, MacDermott—Ruttonjee Edruljee.
1209 Statesman, Williamson—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1456 Algonquin, Jones—Owen & Okell.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

281 Bhownuggur, Nacoda—H. Thawer & Co.
363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Nensee.

FOR GOGO.

54 Gogo (s), Johns—J. A. Shepherd.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

942 Behar (s), Blake—P. & O. Co.
996 Braunstone, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1266 British Consul, Raymond, W. Nicol & Co.
1320 Cavour, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1052 Compta, Hard—Edward Bates & Co.
1034 Elizabeth Fry, Foster—Volkart Brothers.
730 Caldera, Maxted—Captain.
566 Cannanore, Patrovillean, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
1153 East, Callander—M. Nusserwanjee.
1415 Isabella Kerr, Evans—Finlay, Muir & Co.
600 Index, Kerr—Owen and Okell.
1324 Juventa, Holme—Captain.
869 Lalla Rookh, Wilson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1465 Lord Canning, Bentley—W. Nicol Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
Morning Light, Cheston.
Penang (s), Smart—W. Nicol & Co.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1385 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—Captain.
1060 Sir Charles Napier, Jenkins—Edward Bates & Co.
1330 Sir John Mandeville, Mathews—Edward Bates & Co.
1177 Simla (s), Anderson,—P. & O. Co.
1196 T. E. Lemon, Anderson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
533 William Steuart, Cock—Captain.

IRON SHIP.

1197 Euterpe, Cosens—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

Sumatra (s), Fraser—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1600 Lorne (s), Butcher—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1348 China (s), Babot—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

560 Futtel Manu, Nacoda—Dunraj Versondas.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

360 Futteh Manon, Nacoda—Saik M. Latiff.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
156 Kooda Bux—Peermamed Martha.
384 Kusrovie, Machon.
182 Letchmy Persad, Nacoda.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.
838 Regina, Brady—R. Eduljee.
190 T. M. Rohomany, Nacoda—H. Rahimtoola B.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, Leigh—(Harbour Defence.)
Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
Earl Canning.
Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor.
May Frere—Yacht.
Sir John Lawrence.
Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

NOTICES.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.

Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.

Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1866.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a very handsome single-seated CHARIOT BROUGHAM, with moveable glass front; built to order by Wyburn, Long Acre; in perfect order; with an ARAB HORSE and nearly new set of HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 900. Apply to A. B. C., at the Office of this Journal.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dummies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS. For List, Prices, and other particulars apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Woo Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums	1859	£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do.	1869	£485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums	1859	£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do.	1869	£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets	Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£84,37,750-15- 4

of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a eduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE [illegible]

The Directors of this Company have decided [illegible] the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active [illegible] THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before [illegible] on Active Service, due notice is given to the Mana[illegible] commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this [illegible] the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQ[illegible] MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be e[illegible] effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVO[illegible] TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Basonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	F. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet...	B. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

March 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions.)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—R. W. Kelley, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter McLagan, Esq., M. P.
James Morton, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq., J. P.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. F. Thomson, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Eustace Greg, Esq.
Thomas Holder, Esq.
Fletcher Rogers, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for FIRE AND LIFE Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the LIFE Branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding FIRE AND LIFE Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay 1st Jan. 1871.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, W. McLEAVY, Esq.	Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.).
C. J. COLLINS, Esq.	" Allahabad Bank.
R. R. DEANS, Esq.	" Mussoorie Savings Bank.
W. HOBSON, Esq.	Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
J. C. PARRY, Esq.	
F. PETERSON, Esq.	Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. STOWELL, Esq.	" Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. WARNER, Esq.	" Barrister-at-Law.
SHAIK ELLAHEE BUX.	

MEDICAL ADVISER.
WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.
SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European-General Hospital.
POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITORS.
MESSRS LIDBETTER AND WILSON, Accountants.
BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.
SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES ARE—

1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Entire Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery by the Representatives of this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000, OR £100 STERLING, FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.			Military.			During Residence in Europe.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	£	s.	d.
20	29	0	0	32	14	0	1	12	3
30	33	15	9	37	13	0	2	2	1
40	41	9	0	45	4	0	2	16	0
50	54	9	0	57	4	0	3	19	5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.